The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5129. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IMPEACHMENT.

Rules for the Trial of the President Adopted in the Senate.

The Impeachment Articles Agreed Upon by the House.

A Managing Committee to Present Them to the Senate To-day.

The Protest of Forty-five Democratic Members.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

The Senate was engaged all day up to 7 o'clock P. M., in the discussion of the rules for the Court of Impeachment. The main argument was on the twentieth rule, which limits debate on collateral questions to one hour each for one person on each side. Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the whole rule, while Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to extend the time to two hours, but both motions failed, and the rule was passed substantially as it came from the Committee, eight Republicans voting against it—viz., Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Fowler, Tipton, Sprague, Ross, Willey and Trumbull. Mr. GRIMES was paired with Mr. MORTON. The rest of the rules were not materially changed, and the code was then adopted as a whole by the Senate. This action settles many possibilities concerning the length of the trial, and renders it impossible to prolong it by irrelevant and purposeless discussions of side issues.

The managers for the House will exhibit articles of impeachment before the Senate to-morrow, and the Senate will resolve itself into a high Court of Impeachment as early as Wednesday. Chief Justice CHASE will be notified that his services are required, which will probably suspend further proceedings in the MCARDLE case for the present. The proceedings at the Capitol to-day were notable for their grave and highly important character. Both Houses were virtually engaged on impeachment, while the Supreme Court was engaged on reconstruction.

The debate on the impeachment articles was continued up to 4 o'clock in the House, to-day, when the voting was commenced on each article, *seriatim*. Gen. BUTLER presented an additional article based on the President's ill-tempered attacks on Congress during his famous "swing around the circle," which recited many of the most violent allusions to the Radicals in Congress which he made during that fatal trip. The House perceiving that the adoption of the article would prolong the trial for at least a year, by giving the defence an opportunity to summon witnesses from St. Louis and other points at which the speeches were made, thereby involving tedious questions of evidence, very wisely rejected it. The Committee on Impeachment made several verbal amendments, and struck out the seventh article which was considered superfluous, as the points contained in it are included in the preceding specifications. Just before the vote was taken, Mr. ELDRIDGE attempted to offer, or to have read, a protest signed by all the Democratic members present, 45 in number, but failed. He then demanded the yeas and nays on each article, which was sustained. His object was very evidently to tire the House out and obtain an adjournment for the purpose of annulling the rule adopted last week prohibiting dilatory motions after the conclusion of the debate to-day, but the Republicans with remarkable good nature submitted to his tiresome imposition of minority rights, and remained in their seats during the whole of the ten roll calls which ensued. The articles as amended were then adopted as a whole, and will be presented to the Senate to-morrow at 12:30 o'clock.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Chair presented a memorial of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth that their services have not been sufficiently recognized, and praying for a portion of the departmental and other offices.

A COTTON CASE.

A reply was received from the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution requiring further information in regard to the Dennistown cotton case, which was laid on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Buffalo Board of Trade, praying an appropriation to complete the improvement of the entrance of the harbor of Buffalo, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of publishers of Philadelphia against the passage of the proposed Copyright law.

Mr. CATTEL presented a petition of soldiers of 1812, asking to be placed upon the pension rolls upon the same footing with the soldiers of the late war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented a memorial from the citizens of Philadelphia against the passage of the pending bill to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and other bills, as unconstitutional, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN presented the petition of citizens of New-Hampshire, praying a remission of the duty on materials used for shipbuilding, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the settlement of Paymasters' accounts.

UNOCCUPIED MILITARY SITE.

Mr. CAMERON called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell an unoccupied military site at Waterport, Penn., which was passed.

THE IMPEACHMENT RULES.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, at 12:30 o'clock the Senate proceeded with the consideration of impeachment rules, with Mr. ANTHONY in the chair.

The Secretary read, commencing at rule thirteen.

The fifteenth having been read, Mr. DRAKE moved to add the words "or any Senator," allowing them to direct the reduction to writing of any motion.

Rule twenty having been read, Mr. DRAKE offered a substitute, proposing that arguments on preliminary or interlocutory questions shall be allowed one hour in opening and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side.

Mr. CONKLING said that this, like many other questions, had been left to the Court; there was a practice in Courts, which doubtless would be followed in this case.

Mr. DRAKE withdrew the amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the rule as unnecessary, holding it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate. If any person should abuse their patience they could make a rule to meet the case, but he thought it would not be necessary.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the objection would apply to all rules. This was a limitation that would commend itself to the approval of all, and why not make it in advance so that no one could complain afterward of their changing their procedure. It would not affect one side more than another.

Mr. GRIMES said, in none of the four Courts of Impeachment hitherto held, had there been any such limitation, and there was no record that the privilege had been abused. The whole question might turn on an interlocutory order, or the admission of a piece of testimony. It might occur that in such case an appeal would be made to them for an extension of time of argument. Why should they place themselves in the attitude forbidding it, as this is the most important trial that ever took place in the country?

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Senator was inconsistent in arguing, first, that the rule was unnecessary, because the power now existed; and second, that it should not be exercised. The world had progressed since they were born, and long discussions were entirely unnecessary. The Court did not tie itself up by this rule, and doubtless when necessary an extension of time would be unanimously granted.

Mr. BUCKALEW said while it was necessary, perhaps, to have such a thing as the previous question in such a numerous body as the House of Representatives, it had been always held that it was unnecessary here. It was so because a party making unnecessary detention knew that he would prejudice his case. No doubt it would be so in this case.

Mr. MORTON said it was not intended to limit Senators, but counsel, and therefore, the policy of the Senate was not in question. He referred to the interminable delays heretofore existing in such trials, and said they should take steps to prevent them in this case, and thus prevent the neglect of other important business.

Mr. SAULSBURY also deprecated any limitation of debate in the greatest trial ever had in this country. No similar question was to come before them. Every point should be fully argued by both sides, and then the American people would indorse them; otherwise their judgment would not carry with it such commanding weight.

Mr. CONKLING said the cause that impelled the courts to make such rules—the multiplicity of business—also applied here with great force. True, counsel were not limited in the impeachment in 1804, but neither were they in the State courts or the Supreme Court. On one occasion a man traveled to New-York and back while a counsel was speaking. In England about that time a trial lasted for ten years, and CHESTERFIELD said that "the Lords walked, but the trial stood still." If a rule was established there would be nothing ungracious in insisting upon the rule, which, when necessary, could be relaxed. They would then be conforming to the practice of the Supreme Court and the highest judicial tribunals in Christendom.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought that while there should be some limit, the time fixed was too short, and it should not be confined to one counsel. He moved to amend by making it two hours for each side, the extension of time to be applied for beforehand.

Mr. WILLIAMS could see no reason for confining it to one counsel, but thought no necessity existed for extending the time. The arguments in question would be chiefly on the admissability of evidence, and an hour was quite sufficient on the final argument; all questions of jurisdiction could be discussed.

Mr. HOWARD said preliminary motions of course might be very material; for instance—a motion to quash the impeachment, which would open a nest of legal and even political and partisan questions upon which counsel might expend themselves for months, as might the point raised by the Senator from Kentucky, (DAVIS,) on Saturday. The Senate could not sit week after week to hear such arguments which they must decide upon the final hearing. He was too old a lawyer not to know that danger was to be apprehended from these delays, merely for the purpose of staving off, hoping something would turn up in favor of the accused. His only desire was that there should be a fair and a reasonably speedy trial, so that they might proceed with other important business.

Mr. JOHNSON would prefer that there should be no limitation of time—that they should follow the established precedent. The rule, however, would operate upon the managers on the part of the House as well as the counsel for the accused. In courts the opening counsel was never obliged to close. Many preliminary questions of great importance would probably be raised on this trial, and it would not do for the Court to limit the defence as to the manner of conducting the case. In similar trials objections to jurisdiction had often led to dismissal of the cases. These articles alleged no criminal intent, and counsel might argue that was fatal to them; that the President had acted without criminal intent. Then if they satisfied the Senate that the objection was well founded, the trial would be at an end, and other articles, if thought advisable, could be presented. He was particularly anxious to preserve the honor, the impartiality and the justice of the Senate, so that no one could complain; and he therefore thought they should adopt no rule that would wear a semblance of injustice. Again, conviction required a two-third vote, and he thought this rule should be suspended, if one-third demanded it. As there was no precedent for this, he thought a commanding public policy required that there should be no limitation on debate.

Mr. YATES thought a limitation would secure greater pertinency, and would be sufficient to enable counsel to meet every point. He pointed out the interminable delay that might ensue if no limitation were prescribed, as evidence in the ten-year trial of WARREN HASTINGS. It was to be a great field of eloquent debate and the people would tire of it if it was spun out as it might otherwise be.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the case of WARREN HASTINGS was not a parallel one, as a great mass of facts were there examined in extending over years of administration. He argued that the fact that they could at any time relax the rule was an argument against making it, and that it would be a precedent which might lead to a limitation of debate in the Senate.

Mr. STEWART argued that for ordinary purposes one hour was quite sufficient.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN again supported his amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKS held that as these rules purported to be for all future cases, they should not be considered with reference to any particular case, but in the light of the usual practice of the courts. Oftentimes the death struggle of a case was fought on a preliminary motion, and he argued that the question should be left to the presiding officer in accordance with the practice of the Courts.

Messrs. YATES and MORTON again argued in favor of keeping the rule intact, and held it to be their duty to see that the trial was not unreasonably protracted.

Mr. MORTON argued that the Court could judge of the importance of questions as they arose, and of the advisability of allowing extensions of time, but that interminable delay would result if counsel were themselves permitted to judge of the advisability of spinning out their points.

Mr. DIXON said if counsel did so foolish a thing as to prejudice the Court against them by unnecessary delay, the Court could at any time stop it. The people were more anxious that the trial should be just than that it should not be protracted. But suppose they protracted it for a month, would that work any injury? Limitations of time were of recent introduction in courts. Doubtless men of great ability and character would appear in the defence, and all proprieties would be observed, and if any limit was to be imposed it should be at least two hours.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said there was no limitation whatever in the great question of impeachment, two counsel on each side being allowed to speak as long as they choose. The arguments against this rule would apply against having any rules at all, but without it delays would be endless. The proposition of the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) requiring applications for extension of time to be made beforehand, was evidently a reasonable one, and he hoped the rule would be amended accordingly.

Mr. DIXON said, if giving two hours' time on preliminary motions would give opportunity to delay intentionally, giving one hour would afford equal opportunity, as two motions could be made instead of one. The whole thing proceeded upon the assumption, wholly unworthy of this Senate, that there would be an attempt at unfairness on the part of the defence.

Mr. CONNESS hoped at this time they would settle these preliminary questions without any imputations from one side against the other.

Mr. DIXON said he always endeavored to conduct himself with propriety here. If he needed instruction on the subject, he would apply to the Senator from California. They should, he continued, conduct this trial with justice and mercy, and he would not establish such a rule in a trial for petit larceny.

Mr. GRIMES said he had been informed by one of the framers of these rules that he had been one of the six counsel in a case in which each of them occupied one day on one question; and the Court, after that abuse, established the one-hour rule. This proposition was to establish the rule beforehand, and thus prevent the abuse.

Mr. DIXON made a few more remarks.

Mr. DRAKE said: The last thing you can excite the sympathy of the people upon is the attempt to limit the speeches of Congress.

The first part of the amendment, allowing two persons to argue on each side, was adopted.

The question was on the second part of the amendment, allowing two hours to each. Mr. HOWARD said the regular session was usually four hours, and this would allow two persons to occupy a whole session. The rule was intended to save the public time on important questions.

Mr. CONKLING said courts in general, being composed of a small number, after consultation, established limit to discussion on points or stopped it because their minds were made up one way or other. No such process was possible here, with fifty-three judges, and unless a restriction was established beforehand, therefore the Court would be at the mercy of counsel, who pressed, not for purpose of delay, but with the mistaken pertinacity often common to counsel. He would make fair and liberal rules, but not permit the Court to be paralyzed at this eventful period.

Mr. DAVIS opposed any limitation.

Mr. SUMNER reminded Senators that in the days of the old trials referred to speaking against time had not become one of the fine arts, and no rule was considered necessary. He referred them to one of the most important trials that ever took place—the trial of LOUIS NAPOLEON for his attempt on the French throne. The trial took place before the Chamber of Peers, and NAPOLEON's advocate—one of the most famous in the world, M. BERRYER—occupied but three-quarters of an hour.

The question was put on the second branch of the amendment, and it was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, Yates—24.

The question was put on the last branch of the amendment requiring application beforehand for an extension of time, which, after debate, was lost by a vote of 10 to 23.

Mr. DRAKE moved to add at the end of the rule the following: "Persons arguing in favor of a question or a motion shall be entitled to open and close the argument thereupon, and they may divide their time between the opening and closing as they deem proper." The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. McCREERY offered an amendment striking out all limitation of time and number of persons. He said while others might refuse to represent the sentiments of their States, the Judiciary of Kentucky on the trial of any person put no limitation or restriction upon the accused. In this respect he felt constrained to offer this amendment without much hope of its adoption, because while others might not feel the necessity, he desired to get all possible information on the subject. This would not only be fair, but it would appear so. The majority could well afford to let the question stand or fall upon its merits. Whether the exhibition was to be a great one or not, as the Senator from Illinois (YATES) had intimated, he would be guided by no such motives. However, the ladies might sit with their silks rustling in the gallery, they should act so that all should say, the Senate stood by all the rights that men, the most enlightened in the land, might claim. If counsel endeavored to trifle with the Court, the Court could put a stop to it.

Mr. YATES said they had occupied the whole day on one rule, which was an indication of what might be expected if the amendment was adopted. He had no doubt the learning and eloquence of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. McCREERY,) would be stimulated by the beauty and elegance of the galleries, though he had no idea that he could be seduced from Kentucky integrity by the smiles of the ladies. [Laughter.]

Mr. McCREERY had no doubt a Kentucky jury would try the case as fairly as one from any other section. He concluded with an observation inaudible to the reporter, about the notoriety of the Senator from Illinois, which Mr. YATES understood to be, in effect, that he was an unnatural son.

Mr. McCREERY's amendment was lost.

The twenty-first rule was read.

Mr. SUMNER called attention to the fact that no provision was made for opening the case. He moved to insert at the beginning of the rule the following: "The case shall be opened by not more than two persons on each side."

Mr. HOWARD asked if the Senator intended that the counsel for the accused, as well as the prosecution, should open the case.

Mr. SUMNER replied in the negative, saying the amendment contemplated the opening of the defendant's case after the prosecution closed.

Mr. GRIMES suggested leaving the matter to be settled, as it had been in all previous trials of impeachment here and in England, by the Court.

Mr. WILLIAMS, though he had voted for the one-hour rule on preliminary motions, it would not impose any restriction in this respect. This impeachment would be quoted as a precedent for all future cases, and they should therefore be extremely careful in their action. Probably not more than two or three would appear for the defence, and they would most likely occupy but a day apiece.

Mr. SUMNER referred to the fact that Mr. WIRT, on the trial of Judge CHASE, occupied four days in his closing speech, and others occupied several days each. They should, he thought, provide against any possible contingency.

At the suggestion of Senators, he modified his amendment so as to make it read, "the case on each side shall be opened by one person."

Mr. DIXON contended that there should be no limitation on the opening of this momentous case when ten issues were to be presented to them. He had no doubt that all Senators expected to try this question as jurors. The law presumed the accused to be innocent. Suppose the opening took four days; it was a small period of time in view of the importance of the case.

Mr. HOWARD said there was no limitation in the rule on the time that counsel could occupy. There were two counsel allowed on each side, which the Senator would admit was enough.

Mr. DIXON said he would allow both sides to say all they had to say and take the necessary time.

Mr. HOWARD said no court in the country would allow unlimited time to counsel.

Mr. GRIMES said by all precedent it was for the Court to determine the rules for the admission of evidence, &c. He thought the Senate had no power to decide such questions for the Court.

Mr. DIXON reminded them again of the trial and the impropriety of making an unyielding rule to confine the accused to two counsel. When they were in a position to judge of the importance of questions raised it would be time enough to decide upon the manner of their presentation.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it would appear odd to a stranger that gentlemen on the other side stood as a unit on questions arising on these rules, though doubtless it was only a coincidence. This was a rule for all cases and would operate more severely on the prosecutors than the defence, the former having seven managers and perhaps other counsel. In criminal cases everywhere the restriction to two counsel was general, and in a very important case now on trial in the Supreme Court the same rule was enforced. If they were to have any rules at all, they should be such as would be reasonable in all future cases.

Mr. HENDRICKS was satisfied that justice was generally secured by having two counsel on each side, and he was satisfied with this rule. He thought the imputation thrown on Senators on his side entirely unjustifiable. He moved that they take a recess, as it was now 5 o'clock, until 7, saying it was evident there would be a long discussion.

Messrs. HOWARD and CONKLING opposed the motion, as the rules were little more than half finished.

A motion by Mr. McCREERY to adjourn was lost.

Mr. HENDRICK's motion was also lost.

After discussion Mr. SUMNER's amendment, or modification, was agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS to strike out the article, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting after the words "on each side," the words "unless otherwise ordered by the Court, on application for that purpose," which was agreed to.

Mr. DIXON offered an amendment providing that the counsel for the accused be allowed the closing argument, saying that was the usage in Connecticut.

Mr. FERRY said it had worked prejudicially.

The amendment was lost.

The Twenty-second Article having been read, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered the following amendment, to come in at the beginning: "On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained, the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of impeachment. This was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved to strike out the words "High Court of Impeachment" and insert the words "Senators"

Mr. SHERMAN called attention to the fact that this raised a question to which he had given some attention, namely, whether the Chief Justice in being called upon to preside became thereupon a member of the Court, and, therefore entitled to vote if a tie vote occurred.

Mr. HOWARD said the usage followed the British precedent. The House of Lords, sitting on such questions, was presided over by the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Steward, who had no vote by virtue of the Presidency.

Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment by moving to strike out the words "and voting" after the word "present," referring to the number of members of the court necessary to convict.

It was agreed to.

Mr. WINKLE moved to insert after the words "the Court," where they last occur, the words "shall proceed to ascertain what judgment shall be rendered in the case, which being ascertained shall be pronounced."

Mr. EDMUNDS moved, and Mr. VAN WINKLE accepted, an amendment to strike out the words "of such Court" and the words "by its presiding officer." Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment providing for conviction upon any one article.

Mr. DRAKE suggested as a substitute to insert after the word "not" in the first line the words "under any of the articles presented" with other verbal amendments to the same effect.

Mr. WILLIAMS accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

The twenty-third article having been read, Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the words "by unanimous consent," and insert "by consent of the Senate—tabled without debate." Agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to insert "The same amendment was made in regard to debate on the final question." Not agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment to allow any member of the Court to file his written opinion on any of the issues, at any time within two days after judgment, with the Secretary of the Senate. Not agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to insert an additional article, the following:

When the Senate sits as a high Court of Impeachment in a case in which the Chief-Justice may preside, such of the foregoing articles as apply to the trial shall be considered and adopted by the Court before they shall have force.

He contended that these very important rules should be made by them, not as Senators but as sworn judges, and that the Chief-Justice instead of the possible successor to the President's position, should preside when rules were adopted, which would govern the action of the Chief-Justice and of the Court on important points. In reply to a question of Mr. EDMUNDS, he said he was not sure that the Court would be competent to change the rule established by the Senate, but as it was certainly possible that Senators might then discover imperfections in them, the question admitted the justice of his position.

Mr. HOWE said that calling the Senate a court did not change its character so as to deprive it of the right to change rules made beforehand. The Senate was competent to make rules for its future government in the trial; and at the same time individuals would vote at any time, it made no difference when such rules were established.

The amendment was not agreed to.

The 24th article was read.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the words "setting as a high court of impeachment" wherever they occurred, on the ground that they were not usual, and might seem to import that the Court of Impeachment is not the Senate.

After debate the amendment was agreed to—23 to 12.

Mr. McCREERY moved to insert in the oath prescribed in rule 24 after the words "Constitution and laws," the words "of the United States passed in pursuance thereof."

Mr. DRAKE asked whether the Senator desired that all judge for themselves of the constitutionality of the laws.

Mr. McCREERY said the words were taken from the Constitution and were such he thought as ought to be inserted.

Mr. DRAKE said as the question was not answered, it must be understood that it was intended to evade it, and that it meant that each Senator must be the judge of the constitutionality of the laws, and therefore could evade it on that ground. He would not be a party to open the door to any such state of things.

Mr. BUCKALEW saw no reason for warmth on this subject.

Mr. DRAKE could not be an icicle, like the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BUCKALEW.) [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD pointed out that the person impeached might plead just this exercise of judgment.

The amendment was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury and Tipton—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Corbett, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Williams, Wilson and Yates—22.

On motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, the words "or any person authorized thereto," were added at the end of the section.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the words "at twelve o'clock noon" were inserted in the form of summons.

The twenty-fifth rule having been read, Mr. CONKLING offered a verbal amendment, making it conform to the preceding section, striking out the words "as such Court" in both places where they occur, and inserting the words "for the consideration of impeachment."

Mr. WILLIAMS asked whether the Senator denied that they were a Court when sitting to try impeachment.

Mr. CONKLING merely wished to conform it to the language of the Constitution. He said the argument made against it reminded him of the old conundrum, "How many legs has a cat got, calling her tail one?" The answer to which was that she had only four, because calling her tail a leg doesn't make it so. [Laughter.]

The amendment was agreed to. After some discussion Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article by striking out the words "grand inquest of the nation," and insert "House of Representatives."

Mr. HENDRICKS read the eleventh article, and asked whether it was contemplated that the House of Representatives would be present in a body during the proceedings.

Mr. HOWARD replied in the affirmative, saying they would thus bring the accused and accuser face to face.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought it improper to bring the influence of the House upon them in trying the impeachment.

Mr. HOWARD said the House could not proceed with its business pending the trial; nor would it have a quorum in the absence of those engaged in the prosecution, and the Constitution required their presence here.

Mr. HENDRICKS would like to know where.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested that the House empowered committees to go over the country, and yet went on with its business.

Mr. HENDRICKS contended that there was no authority for the House attending as a body. For what purpose would it be? It would bring to bear a strong influence to control their action, strong as it was in popular favor. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provision in the seventh section authorizing the presiding officer to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the Court be called for.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment on the ground that the presiding officer must decide little questions, which would otherwise involve great delay.

Mr. DRAKE held that the Chief Justice in presiding had no more power than the Vice-President would have if in the same position, and he should not be subjected to a reversal of his decisions by them.

Mr. HOWARD said the Committee had inserted the provision to save trouble and delay; but he now saw that difficulties might arise from it at some time in the future that would antagonize them to the Chief Judicial officer of the Government. He offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate to be decided, if demanded by one-sixth of the members, by yeas and nays.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought the motion of Mr. DRAKE was preferable. He advocated it at length, holding that they must either regard the presiding officer as a member or not a member. The decision on the admission of evidence might produce a material effect on a trial.

Mr. SHERMAN warned them that difficulty might result from changing this rule. If he (SHERMAN) had the power to raise a point at every step of the trial, and necessitate a vote by the Senate, he would prolong it for two months. It was the usage of all bodies to submit such questions to the presiding officer, and it would greatly expedite business. He denied that any grave constitutional questions were involved, and that it is strange that such a point was raised at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS argued that the intention of the Constitution was to constitute the Chief Justice in effect a member of the Court and to empower him to decide on questions here, as he would in any court as its presiding officer. To do otherwise would be to act with a sort of jealousy and make him a sort of figure head.

Mr. CONKLING said when the Lord Chancellor and Lord Steward sat in the Lords, in England, presiding at impeachment, they were not considered as members of the body, so as to cast a vote, but were simply a Speaker or Chairman *pro tempore*. He quoted several English precedents in support of his view.

Mr. HENDRICKS supported the amendment of Mr. DRAKE.

After further debate, Mr. POMEROY moved to amend verbally, striking out the portions calling the Senate a court, &c.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. HENDRICKS said, as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion was lost by 5 to 22 votes—Messrs. Buckalew, Hendricks, McCreery, Sprague and Van Winkle voting yea.

Mr. POMEROY supported his amendment, insisting that it left the question whether they were or were not a court just as the Constitution left it. It simply gave the presiding officer the powers of a moderator.

The amendment was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, of Vermont, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Van Winkle, Morrill, Williams—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cornett, Chandler, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Howard, McCreery, Morgan, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Willey, Wilson, Yates—17.

Mr. HOWARD's amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattel, Cole, Conkling, Chandler, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson, Yates—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Hendricks, McCreery, Morrill of Vermont, Sherman, Sprague, Williams—7.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend, by striking out in various sections the words "High Court of Impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate changed its character in the trial.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE, the provision in the twenty-fourth article, administering the same oath to the presiding officer as to Senators, was stricken out.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought the amendment proper, but that an oath of some kind should be administered to the presiding officer.

Mr. POMEROY contended that his oath as Chief Justice covered the point.

Mr. BUCKALEW pointed out that the Senate took an additional oath in becoming a court.

Mr. POMEROY said they did so under the Constitution, which did not prescribe any for the presiding officer.

Mr. McCREERY moved to insert the words "Saturday and" before the words "except Sundays" in the third section, providing for daily sessions. Lost.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the words "so help you God" at the end of the oath in section 24, on the ground that affirmations as well as oaths were received. Lost.

The rules were then passed finally, and at 10:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATE ON THE IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

The House reassembled at 10 o'clock in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair, and continued the discussion on the articles of impeachment, the interval between the hour of meeting and noon being regarded as part of the legislative session of Saturday.

There were not a dozen members in the hall, and not fifty spectators in the gallery at the hour of meeting.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, having left the chair, said he would not attempt to discuss the particular articles of impeachment before the Committee, but would submit, for publication in the *Globe*, a full examination of the whole question of impeachment for reference hereafter.

Messrs. GETZ and HUMPHREY asked and obtained leave to have speeches printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. GARFIELD took the floor and explained the cause of his absence when the vote was taken in the House on the present articles of impeachment. If he had been present he would have voted aye. It was known that he had on previous occasions uniformly voted against impeachment, but it seemed to him that the President had taken advantage of the obvious unwillingness of the House to be forced into impeachment, and had grown more arrogant, more reckless, and more defiant, till there was now no remedy but to impeach him. Mr. GARFIELD went on to argue the legal and constitutional points involved in the attempt to remove Mr. STANTON from the War Office, contending that the President had no right given him even in the Constitution directly to remove an officer. The act of removal was incident to that of appointment; there was no such thing known in the Constitution as the removal by the President of an officer. The act of the appointment by the President, and the confirmation by the Senate of officer No. 2, was the removal of officer No. 1. If this act of the President had stood alone, it might possibly have been regarded as mere inadvertence on his part, but all the President's previous attempts to make Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. EMORY his tools, showed a clear and determined purpose on his part to disregard the law and override the Constitution. He had thrown down the gage of battle, and Congress must take it up and carry out the fight to its end. Criticising the articles of impeachment, he thought it would be better, instead of saying the President had appointed LORENZO THOMAS, to say he had attempted to do so, because there could be no appointment without the consent of the Senate; and as to the tenth article, he thought it should be so altered as to express the military offence of insubordination and mutiny. He thought that the whole question might be tried in a few days, and thus the great obstacle of reconstruction would be put out of the way. If the Democratic Party endeavored to oppose this, they would be in the position which they had so often charged the Republican Party as occupying, of setting themselves up against the Constitution of the United States. Nothing but the fidelity of the army had prevented the President from usurping the powers of despotism, and with defying the laws and the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Pennsylvania, followed on the same side. He also had hitherto opposed impeachment, and yet he had been convinced that the President had been guilty, if not of high crimes and misdemeanors, at least of great imprudence. He had heard the President make his speech to the mob on the 22d of February, 1866, and had felt mortified, chagrined, and humiliated at his language. He had read the accounts of the President's Western trip, and had recognized that the President has forgotten the dignity of the high office and had spoken of Congress as if it was not a constitutional body. But all this did not justify impeachment. At last, with malice aforethought and defiance, he had attempted to trample on the Constitution and the laws by removing Mr. STANTON and appointing Gen. THOMAS. This might not be a worse crime than any of the others, but it was a plain infraction of the law, and the House could do nothing but impeach him before the Senate. He himself had always been treated with great kindness and respect by the President, but that fact would not influence his judgment in the matter. The majority of his constituents had hitherto been opposed to the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON, but he had information now, not only that the Republican supporters, but that influential Democrats in his district were anxious that the President should be impeached and removed. His Democratic friends on the other side of the hall might laugh at that, but nevertheless he would repeat it as a fact. All the talk about the Democratic resistance to the impeachment was fustian and nonsense. If the President were deposed, the Democratic Party would drop him in one week from that time. Mr. JOHNSON was trying to force the Democratic Party to nominate him as their candidate for the Presidency, but it would do no such thing.

Mr. NIBLACK followed on the opposite side of the question. The first and most important branch of it, he said, had already been disposed of, and it only remained for the House to formulate the articles of impeachment on which the President should be tried. He would not discuss the question in any partisan view, and regretted that the last speaker should have descended to an ordinary partisan discussion. The effect which the action of the House and Senate would have upon this or upon that party, was a very minor and insignificant argument, as compared with its effect upon the country and upon Republican institutions. The Republican members of the House were prepared to revolutionize the country for the purpose of getting rid of a President who was distasteful to them. They had first attempted to Africanize the institutions of the country, and now they were ready to Mexicanize them. Proceeding to discuss the Tenure of Office law, he reminded the House that the Attorney-General of the United States, the legal adviser of the President, and Secretary STANTON himself had declared that law unconstitutional. There was, therefore, nothing in the act of the President which was deserving of impeachment; it was a mere honest difference of opinion, and the proper way to settle it was by obtaining a judicial decision, and it was only that which the President had sought to obtain.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, asked Mr. NIBLACK what authority he had for the statement that Mr. STANTON had expressed the opinion that the law was unconstitutional.

Mr. NIBLACK said his authority was the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee, of which the Senator himself was a member.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there was no such testimony taken before that Committee, it was only the assertion of the President himself.

Mr. NIBLACK said the fact had been brought out by a message from the President, and that it had never been controverted by any person in the interest of Mr. STANTON.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE next took the floor, and declared that ANDREW JOHNSON had already been impeached before the testimonial of the public opinion, and that he ought to have been impeached long since by the House. He denied that the President's belief of the unconstitutionality of the Tenure of Office law was any excuse or justification for him. ANDREW JOHNSON had talked about the Constitution continually by day, and had probably dreamed of it by night; and yet he had all the time been violating its provisions and subverting its authority, for the purpose of putting into office rebels and traitors.

Mr. PIKE followed on the same side. He said that if the articles under discussion were sufficient to ground an impeachment upon, it was quite evident that they did not include some of the graver offences for which he might have been arraigned, and he had learned, with great pleasure, that an amendment was to be presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOUTWELL,) which would, in part, at least, remedy this difficulty. It was quite certain that it would be more satisfactory to the House and to the country, for the reasons for removing President JOHNSON were placed on this record. The whole record of his offences that he had done, and what he had failed to do were coterminous with his official life. He had endeavored to bring Congress into derision and disrepute as a body hanging on the verge of the Government. He had made himself a jest and a by-word; had prostituted his office in the use of the veto and of the appointing power; had given all possible encouragement to rebels, and had done all he could to prevent the reconstruction of rebel States. The forbearance of Congress had only led to greater violence of action on the part of the President. The time had now come. The law was plain. The President should be impeached and driven out. Impeachment would end the combat. Impeachment was peace. It he seemed to the Democratic Party a martyr, that party was welcome to him, but ANDREW JOHNSON had in him the poorest stuff that ever a martyr was made of. Let him, he then said, be ejected from office as soon as the forms of the law will allow, and the whole country will say Amen.

Mr. KERR next took the floor. Speaking of the tenth article, he said that a charge had never been made on such flimsy, such shadowy, such absolutely unsubstantial testimony, as that on which that article rested. No fair-minded man could rise from its reading without utter astonishment that it contained so little, was so trifling, and so absolutely disgraceful to the intelligence of the House. There was not enough in it to convict a white man, much less a negro, of stealing an orange. It showed that "trifles light as air are to the jealous confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ." He knew of but one parallel in ridiculousness to these proceedings, and that was the presentation the other day of that humbug, nonsensical letter about nitro-glycerine. As to Mr. LAWRENCE's statement that the impeachment movement was supported by Democrats, he declared that he had yet to hear of the first Democrat, in or out of Congress, who supported it; on the contrary, all Democrats and most of the respectable Republicans had spoken of it as disgraceful to Congress and the country. Democrats appeared here not as defenders of the President, but as defenders of the right and condemners of the wrong. He referred to the fact that President LINCOLN had, while the Senate was in session, removed Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER from the Postmastership of New-York, and yet, according to Mr. GARFIELD's argument, President LINCOLN had no Constitutional power to do so, and should have been impeached for it.

Mr. PAINE was the next speaker. He discussed the question as to how ANDREW JOHNSON should be tried, whether as President of the United States, or as Vice-President discharging the duties and powers of President. That was an important question as connected with other questions as to who should preside at the trial. If the President of the Senate were to preside on the trial, then certainly ANDREW JOHNSON should not be arraigned as President, in his opinion. The Committee was right in the description of the office, and the trial should be presided over by the Chief-Justice of the United States. The matter was a good deal mixed up, because if Mr. LINCOLN were still alive as President, and if ANDREW JOHNSON were to be impeached as Vice-President, he would himself be entitled to preside at his own trial. The reason why the Chief-Justice was required to preside on the trial of the President was that in case of his conviction and deposition from office the presiding officer of the Senate was to succeed him, and that reason applied in full force to the present case.

Just before the stroke of noon the Committee arose, and the session of Saturday was concluded through the form of an adjournment.

The House immediately commenced the session of Monday, dispensing with prayer and with the reading of the journal, and went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the debate on the articles of impeachment against the President.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, entered his solemn protest against this movement, as one subversive of the liberties of the people. If the President could be removed on such trivial pretences, there was no stability in the Government and no security for the position of any future President. He implored the majority to pause before it took such a fatal step. In his judgment the impeachment of the President would not be sustained by the Senate or by the people. For the violation of the Constitution and laws by President LINCOLN and Secretary STANTON, the Republican Party of the country had not thought of resorting to impeachment, but, on the contrary, had passed acts of indemnity for them. Why, then, should Mr. JOHNSON, who had been elected Vice-President of the United States by the Republican Party, be impeached and removed for acting, as he believed, under the Constitution? When the President had been shorn of all power, he did not see why the perilous undertaking of impeachment should be resorted to, endangering the financial and public interests of the country.

Mr. CULLUM followed on the opposite side of the question, and argued that the President, in the removal of Mr. STANTON, violated the law, and subjected himself to the pains and penalties of impeachment.

Mr. McCARTHY followed on the same side, claiming that when the President neglected to see that the laws were faithfully executed, or assumed to perform acts for which there was no constitutional or legal sanction, he was liable to impeachment. He argued that Mr. JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction was the usurpation of power belonging to Congress, and that, in his act of granting pardons and of restoring property to rebels, he had been in league with treason and traitors. He claimed that the removal of Secretary STANTON was a violation of the laws and the Constitution, and thought that any further forbearance on the part of Congress would not be a virtue. He charged Mr. JOHNSON with having sacrificed the lives of Union men, persecuted loyalty, and with pressing like an incubus on every material interest of the country. Nothing but his removal from power would give to the country peace, confidence, security and stability.

Mr. LYNCH followed on the same side. He said it was fit, proper and consistent that the Democratic Party, which had, under the lead of JEFFERSON DAVIS, attempted to regain political power by means of civil war, should now seek the same end under the leadership of ANDREW JOHNSON, the more peaceful, but more dangerous method of usurpation.

Mr. BOYER asked Mr. LYNCH whether he admitted that this was entirely a party question.

Mr. LYNCH declined to allow interruption, and went on to say, now that nothing seemed to be constitutional but the allies of the rebellion, ANDREW JOHNSON and the Democratic Party, all else was unconstitutional and must be put down. Referring to Mr. BROOKS' appeal to the bone and muscle of the Democratic Party, he said that like appeals to resist the Government had been made by Democratic leaders during the war, and that the gentleman's constituents had responded, and had made the City of New-York a scene of violence and bloodshed. He had never heard, however, that any of those gentlemen had ever led them in the fight. This accounted, perhaps, for the fact that the Northern wing of the Confederate army had been subjugated by the Metropolitan Police, and held in quiet submission to the laws by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, but whose military powers these valiant gentlemen now affected to despise. But he would give warning to the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS) and to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (WOODWARD) to beware how they undertook to inaugurate a second rebellion, because they might fall into the hands of an Executive disposed to make treason not only odious but dangerous.

Mr. WARD followed on the same side. He said he would have been pleased if the articles of impeachment had presented some of the grave offences which that high offender had committed. He should be glad to have seen him arraigned for usurpation of legislative powers; for the prostitution of the veto power; the pardoning power; of the power of appointment to office; but he bowed to the superior wisdom of the Committee reporting those articles. The President had openly, defiantly, in the teeth of the statute and of the Constitution, removed the Secretary of War from office. That was the first, his great offence. What else had he done? he had gone among his subordinates of the army and picked up this creature for his tool. The Republican Party had been forbearing with that man. It had waited, and watched, and hoped that he would conduct himself, so as not to force the House to resort to impeachment. But he had at last precipitated himself against the law and the Constitution. He had forced the issue upon the House, and it should be met. The President would be tried, convicted, and the Executive office, so long disgraced and dishonored, would be filled by another man. The march of progress, justice, and humanity, which had been so long checked and crushed out by the vindictiveness of Mr. JOHNSON and his associates would be resumed, and this creature of Congress, this apostate President would be consigned to an infamy so deep, so damning, so profound, that the hand of resurrection would never reach him.

Mr. AXTELL spoke against impeachment, declaring for himself and, he believed, for the other members of the Democratic Party, that they approached this subject in no partisan spirit, and regretted that it had been so treated by the other side of the House. Referring to the discharge from custody of Gen. LORENZO THOMAS by the Supreme Court of the District, he claimed that that was a declaration on the part of that Court that ANDREW JOHNSON, who was here charged with conspiracy, and LORENZO THOMAS, had committed no crime.

Mr. FERRIS sustained the impeachment articles, recapitulating the various acts of the President, which he held to justify and necessitate impeachment. He argued that the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law had been practically settled by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, which vote was also necessary to convict the President on impeachment. On that question, therefore, the Senate was estopped. The opinion of the Supreme Court could be of no binding force on the Senate as a court. No other court but the Senate could take jurisdiction of the person or of the subject matter of impeachment. The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, was the highest court known to the Constitution and laws, its judgment being final and irreversible.

Mr. MILLER approved generally of the articles of impeachment, but suggested some modifications of them. He was glad the charges had been confined within such narrow bounds.

Mr. KOONTZ followed on the same side, declaring that the President had forced this action on the Republican members of Congress, who had hitherto opposed it. He conceded that it would be necessary to show not only that the President had violated the law, but that he had done so with an improper motive. He argued against the point made on the other side as to Secretary STANTON not coming within the terms of the Tenure of Office law, and claimed that the Presidential term is, in contemplation of law, the term of Mr. LINCOLN, and that consequently Mr. STANTON was entitled to hold his office till the 4th of March, 1869. He charged Mr. JOHNSON with prostituting his powers of appointment to debauch the public morals.

Mr. PERHAM followed on the same side, and referred to acts of Mr. JOHNSON other than those charged to show the *animus* which inspired him. Confiscated lands had been restored to their rebel owners, traitors became his confidential advisers and boon-companions, men who were to have taken back seats in the work of reconstruction were brought to the front, and had authority placed in their hands, and Congress itself had been denounced by him as an unlawful body, hanging on the verge of the Government. In the name of the loyal people of the South, in the name of the business interests of the country, he supported these articles of impeachment.

Mr. BAUM followed on the same side, waiving the fact that ANDREW JOHNSON had betrayed the party that had trusted and elected him. He held that he must be proceeded against on his official conduct alone. The President had come to be governed by his worst passions, and was ready to resort to any violence to carry out his illegal design. He had deliberated, planned and carried out a palpable violation of the law, and this was only one of a long series of crimes of which he had been guilty.

Mr. KELLEY called attention to the fact that when JOHN B. FLOYD resigned the office of Secretary of War on the 29th of December, 1860, and when President BUCHANAN was called on for information as to who then filled the office, he sent in a message in which he examined the records of the country for sixty-five years to show that under the act of 1795 vacancies could be filled *ad interim*, but showing no case in which a President had in violation of the Constitution attempted to create and then to fill a vacancy.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, opposed impeachment, arguing that even supposing Mr. JOHNSON to be guilty of violating the Tenure of Office law, that was too trivial an offence to warrant such a proceeding as impeachment. The President had simply made a removal on paper, and the offence charged did not endanger the public welfare, and was therefore marked with no moral turpitude, such as might justify impeachment. Mr. LINCOLN had found in his Cabinet an officer (Postmaster-General BLAIR) who was not in harmony with him in regard to some portions of his policy. Republican Senators had sent to Mr. LINCOLN a memorial urging him to purge his Cabinet of that officer, and Mr. LINCOLN had notified Mr. BLAIR that his resignation would be accepted. In this way Mr. LINCOLN had rid himself of that Cabinet officer; but no such course had any effect on Mr. STANTON. Referring to the question of the trial of the impeachment he claimed that he could not have a fair trial in the Senate of the United States, and cited the resolution voted for by twenty-nine Senators, declaring that the act of the President in removing Mr. STANTON was in violation of the law and of the Constitution. Any judicial tribunal, he said, which announced beforehand its judgment on a controverted question of law or of fact, and afterward undertook to decide the question judicially, would make itself infamous the world over, and no respectable prosecuting officer would bring the question before the tribunal which had thus anticipated it, and pronounced its judgment.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, followed on the same side of the impeachment question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, sitting at the Clerk's desk, proceeded to address the House. The members having collected in the area in front of him, he said: Never was a great malefactor so gently treated as ANDREW JOHNSON. The people have been unwilling to blot the records of this country by weighing his crimes with their shame—shame for an endurance for so long a time of his great crimes and misdemeanors. The Committee having omitted entirely his wicked abuse of the patronage of the Government, his corruption of the voters of the nation by seducing them with offers of office and intimidating them by threats of expulsion, and for the purpose of making them abandon their honest principles and adopt the bastard policy which he had just conceived—a crime more heinous than that which brought many ancients to the block. To this he was prompted by the same motive which made the angels fall. Soon after the death of Mr. LINCOLN and the surrender of the so-called Confederate army and possessions, the whole government of the territory, persons and property of the territory claimed by and conquered from the so-called Confederate States of America devolved upon the Congress of the United States, according to the most familiar and well-adjudicated principles of national and municipal law, leaving nothing for the President to do but to execute the laws of Congress, and govern them by military authority until Congress shall otherwise direct. Yet ANDREW JOHNSON, assuming to establish an empire for his own control, depriving Congress of its just prerogative, did erect North Carolina and the other conquered Territories into States and relations, giving them Governments of his own creation, and appointing over them rulers unknown to the laws of the United States, and who could not by any such laws hold any office therein. He fixed the qualifications of electors, directed who should hold office, and especially directed them them to send representatives to both branches of Congress, ordering Congress to admit them when they should arrive. When Congress refused, and asserted its sovereign prerogative to govern those Territories, except during their military occupation, by their own inherent power, he treated their pretensions as idle and refused to obey them; when Congress subsequently passed acts dated March 2, 1867, and their supplements to reconstruct these Government under republican forms of government by the votes of the people, he pronounced them unconstitutional; and after they had become laws he advised the people not to obey them, thus to defeat instead of to execute the laws of Congress. All this was done after Congress had declared these outlying States as possessing no Governments which Congress could recognize, and that Congress alone had the power and control of them. This monstrous usurpation—worse than sedition and little less than treason—he adhered to by declaring in his last annual message, and at other times, that there was Congress and that all their acts were unconstitutional. These being much more fundamental offences, and, in my judgment, much more worthy of punishment, because more fatal to the nation, the Committee have omitted in their articles of impeachment because they were determined to deal leniently with the President. Encouraged by this impunity the President proceeded to new acts of violence and disregard of the express commandment of Congress. It is those acts, trivial in comparison, but grave in their positive character, for which the Committee has chosen to call him to answer, knowing that there is enough among them, if half were omitted, to answer the great object and purpose of impeachment. The proceeding can reach only to the removal from office, and anything beynd what will effect that purpose being unnecessary, may be looked upon as wanton cruelty. Hence, the tender mercies of this Committee have rested only on the most trifling crimes and misdemeanors which they could select from the official life of ANDREW JOHNSON. I will begin with the articles in their inverse order, and devote a few minutes to each. The tenth article charges the President with attempting to induce the Commander of this Military District, Major-Gen. EMORY, to disregard the law, by which he considered that he was bound to act, requiring orders to be issued through the General of the army. The President declared it to be unconstitutional and contrary to the General's commission. About the fact there can be no doubt; there could be but one purpose, and that was to use the army, if possible, for his operations against Congress. By the ninth article it is charged that the President violated the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices by appointing LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim* on the 21st day of February, 1868, and declaring that he had that day removed EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, He ordered the said LORENZO THOMAS to seize the property, &c., and act in place of EDWIN M. STANTON, and delivered to the said THOMAS a letter authorizing him to do such acts. About the fact there can be no doubt, as the certified records aver it. What defence the President will make for this violation direct and palpable of the civil tenure bill, we must wait and see. The eighth article charges that the President conspired with LORENZO THOMAS to seize, take and possess the property of the United States and the War Department in violation of the act of March 2, 1867, before referred to. This fact is also proven by the record. The seventh act charges that the President entered into conspiracy with LORENZO THOMAS to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary for the Department of War, from holding the office of Secretary of War, to which he had been appointed under the laws of the United States. All this is proven by a letter of authority produced by THOMAS when he repeatedly demanded possession from the incumbent, and need no further proof until there be a satisfactory answer. Article six charges that the President conspired with Gen. THOMAS to seize the property of the War Department, contrary to both the acts of July, 1867, and the act of March 2, before referred to. This is only proven by the same letter of authority issued by the President to said Gen. THOMAS, and repeatedly produced by the latter to the Secretary of War in his attempt to gain possession of said property. As I am now only showing the evidence that will be given, it would be wrong to anticipate the defence by argument until we see the authority upon which it rests. Article five charges that the President conspired with LORENZO THOMAS to hinder the execution of the tenure of office bill, passed March 2, 1867, and to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, from holding said office. The same evidence is conclusive upon this point. The fourth article charges that the President in conspiracy with LORENZO THOMAS did attempt by intimidation and threats to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there Secretary of War, from holding said office, contrary to the provisions of the act of July 3, 1861. The third article charges that the President on 21st day of February, 1868, while the Senate was in session, did appoint LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, no vacancy having occurred during the recess of the Senate, or then existing. The commission produced by Major-Gen. THOMAS, and the copy given in evidence, places that fact beyond dispute. By the second section of the second article of the Constitution, the President is empowered to make appointments to office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but not while the Senate is in session without such consent. The appointment, therefore, of Gen. THOMAS was a palpable violation of the Constitution. The first article charges that the President, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issued an order removing EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War, to which he was commissioned by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and having suspended Mr. STANTON from his office during the recess of the Senate, and within twenty days after the meeting of the next session of Senate, on the 12th day of December; and having reported to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action, and the Senate, on the 13th of January, having considered the evidence, refused to concur in suspension. Whereby the said EDWIN M. STANTON, by virtue of the Tenure-of-office Bill, did forthwith resume the functions of his office, of which the said President had due notice, as appears from the records. Whereupon the President assumed to remove the Secretary of War from office and to appoint Gen. THOMAS Secretary *ad interim*, and ordered the delivery of possession, which order was unlawfully issued in violation of the act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, without the advice and consent of the Senate, they being in session. By some unaccountable misunderstanding the article which I hold in my hand, and which we may call one and a half, has been dropped out, for I do not find it in the articles in distinct language. I propose it as an amendment.

It is that on the 12th of August, during the recess of Congress, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did suspend from office EDWIN M. STANTON, and that while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported, ANDREW JOHNSON formed a deliberate design and determined to prevent the said EDWIN M. STANTON from forthwith resuming the duties of his office, thereby committing a high misdemeanor and offence; and that when he was defeated in accomplishing the design by the integrity and fidelity of the Secretary *ad interim*, he sought to arrive at the same end by giving a letter of authority to LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the army, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, severely censured the former Secretary of War *ad interim* for not yielding to his efforts to make him betray his trusts.

This charge, said Mr. STEVENS, is nowhere contained in the articles reported by the Committee, and unless it be inserted there can be no trial on it. If there be shrewd lawyers, as I know there will be, and cavilling judges, and if without that article they do not acquit him, they are greener than ever I was when I commenced to practice at the Court of Quarter Sessions. If that article be inserted, the President's own letters show both the removal and the attempt to defeat the reinstatement, and although the Senate should decide the other charges in his favor, how could he, or his counsel, hope to escape from this one (and it is worth all the others put together), unless it be on the unconstitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill? Let us look and see what chance he has to escape there. The Senate has four times voted on the constitutionality of that very bill. The vote first stood—yeas 29, nays 9. I am sorry to say that it was a party vote, but every Republican voted in its favor. Let me see, continued Mr. STEVENS, shaking his finger above his head, the recreant who dares to tread back upon his steps, and vote on the other side. There was a report of a Committee of Conference afterward on the bill, and the vote then stood yeas 22, nays 10, every Republican voting in favor of the measure. Then came the vote on overruling the President's veto, and that vote was yeas 35, nays 11, every Republican voting in favor of the bill. Now, then, let him who can expect to get out on the only ground left, if my article is adopted. Let him hope, who dares to hope, that so high a body as that Senate will betray its trust, will forget its own acts, will tread back its own action, will disgrace itself in the face of the nation. Point me out one who dares to do it, and you show me one who dares to be regarded as infamous by posterity. What chance then has ANDREW JOHNSON with article which was left out in order to give him a loophole? You say how fair we are. [Laughter.] What chance has ANDREW JOHNSON if that article be inserted? Unfortunate man, thus surrounded, hampered, tangled in the meshes of his own wickedness! Unfortunate, unhappy man, behold your doom!

Mr. BOUTWELL then offered various amendments to the articles of impeachment, all of which were verbal and unimportant, except as to striking out the seventh article entirely. The amendments were adopted.

Mr. JENCKES offered an amendment in the shape of an additional article, charging the President with an attempt to get control of the military power of the Government in a mode not in accordance with the Constitution; and to prevent the army being an instrument to execute the laws of the United States.

The amendment was rejected.

ADDITIONAL IMPEACHMENT CHARGE.

Mr. BUTLER then offered the following amendment:

ARTICLE —. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and the dignity and proprieties thereof, and of the harmony and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the Executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, hatred, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States, and the several branches thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good

Continued on Eighth Page.

GEORGIA.

Excitement Produced by the News from Washington—Passage of the Homestead Exemption Bill by the Convention—Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868.

The news from Washington, or rather what is supposed to be going on in Washington, is creating far more excitement and attracting much more public interest here than anything which the Convention can do, BEN. HILL can say, or JOE BROWN may think. As the imagination of gentlemen here is very fertile, a number of strange and wholly unusual things are supposed to be going on in Washington. But as the reality is strange enough, it is not necessary to do more than read the telegrams as they arrive to draw an eager and attentive crowd. The great question is, "Will Congress conquer the President or will the President conquer Congress?" Every Southern man and every moderate Republican hopes and believes that the President will triumph; and every Radical hopes (whether he believes so or not) that Congress will impeach and convict the President, and thus ensure the easy success of reconstruction *à la* THAD. STEVENS. Those who keep aloof from the arena, and have no affiliation with either of the contesting parties, look with intense anxiety, not unmixed with dread, at the events now occurring in Washington. The opponents of Congressional reconstruction, and they are very numerous and hourly becoming more so, scarcely disguise the hope that the contest will lead to violent armed collision between the Executive and the Legislature, and their respective branches, believing that the issue of such conflict would be in favor of Mr. JOHNSON, and of the constitutional principle of which he is the champion, and believing that this is the only way in which these States can be relieved from the cruel fate which the Radicals have prepared for them. All their aspirations and prayers are for the success of the President, and the firmness and justice of his course are lauded on all sides in the most enthusiastic manner. Every one is prepared for his impeachment, and it is generally supposed that the effort will be made to suspend him from office pending his trial; but it is also believed that Mr. JOHNSON will resist this effort, if necessary, by force of arms, and that large numbers of the people of the North, unwilling to allow the subversion of the Government and the ruinous consequences of a revolution, will interpose to assist him. Of those who entertain this belief there are none who sympathize in any degree with Congress. They consider all the action of Congress as unconstitutional and revolutionary, and dictated solely by a desire to advance the interests of a political faction. They recognize the danger of the conflict, but they hope that from this very danger will be plucked the safety of these States and the restoration of the Constitution as it was.

The Radicals, on the other hand, look hopefully for the deposition of Mr. JOHNSON and the accession of Mr. WADE, as the best means of effecting all their designs in the speediest manner. They think that the army is to a man against the President, and that if he tries resistance his downfall will be the more rapid and ignominious.

The effect of the Washington troubles has been to embolden both parties here to "hold their own" and make no concessions for conciliation's sake. The Radicals are more unyielding and exacting, and more confident that whatever they do will be accepted and enforced, whether the people ratify or not; and the opposition, disgusted by this intolerance and arrogance, are becoming convinced that concession is vain. The excitement is very great. ACKERMAN's keenest and most sarcastic exposure of the iniquities of relief; BLODGETT's most succint statement of the justice and equity of a retroactive homestead exemption; Dr. BLOUNT's loudest and most exhausting efforts on things in general, or BRYANT's sharpest call for the previous question could not hold the Convention together for a second if it were known that there was a man in the lobby with a telegram direct from Washington.

The Homestead bill, exempting from all past, present and future debts $2,000 worth in gold of real estate, and $1,000 worth in gold of personal property, belonging to every head of a family, passed the Convention to-day after a protracted debate, and after all Mr. AKERMAN's ingenuity had been exhausted. Mr. ASHBURN then proposed to introduce a bill depriving the courts of all jurisdiction in the case of debts incurred prior to the 1st of April, 1867, with a few exceptions, but he failed. He takes the ground that all transactions which took place since the surrender, and prior to the assumption of command by the District Generals, are void, because there was no valid Government in Georgia, and that therefore to wipe the State clean and begin again, is the essence of successful reconstruction. I don't think that the debtor class have much right to complain of any neglect of their "relief" by the majority of the Convention. All debts incurred prior to June, 1865, are wiped out forever, or what is the same thing, the courts are deprived of all power to enforce their payment. Then every man is entitled to hold $2,000 worth of realty, and $1,000 worth of personalty—equal to about $4,000 in currency—exempt from liability for any debt, and as there are very few in Georgia who own at the present realization more than the amount exempted, relief is about as sweeping as the most greedy could ask. The creditor class do not admire this legislation as much as its authors would wish. They characterize it by very harsh names, and pledge their lives and sacred honor, and would pledge their fortunes too if they had any, to defeat the Constitution. Two prominent members of the Convention, advanced Republicans, affectionate and benevolent friends of the colored race, but stern opponents of relief—Mr. AMOS T. ACKERMAN and Mr. THOS. SAFFOLD—declared to-day when the Homestead bill was adopted, that they would use every effort in their power to defeat the Constitution. It is probable, even, that they will leave their seats and go home. The rest of the day was spent in discussing the proposed removal of the seat of government from Milledgeville to this city. Resolutions of the Atlanta Town Council promising to give the Legislature and State Government halls of dazzling light, and offices without end, for five years, "free, gratis for nothing," were read at the right moment and produced a very happy effect. Mr. DUNNING, of Atlanta, made an energetic speech in favor of the move, and gave a geological description of the circumjacent country to show that the richest materials for the edifices hereafter to be built are to be found in inexhaustible quantities all round this favored spot. TURNER, the reverend colored delegate from Macon, opposed the move on various grounds, but principally because if any move be made it ought to be made to Macon. No one from Baldwin County said a word for Milledgeville, where all the requisite public buildings now exist in good repair, and affording ample accommodation. The question is still undecided, but it is pretty certain that the removal will be carried to-morrow by a large majority.

The report of the Judiciary Committee is still under consideration. Only the two first paragraphs of the first section have been considered. An attempt will be made to adopt the report as a whole, and not try to consider it line by line. If this be done, which I do not think very probable, though leading Radicals favor it, the business will be materially advanced. If every clause of the report is debated it will consume at least two weeks. It was proposed to-day, by Mr. BLODGETT, that the Convention adjourn *sine die* on the 7th of March, but Mr. BRYANT opposed the motion, and it failed. If the short cut with regard to the judiciary article is adopted, I see no reason why the Convention should sit longer than the first week in March. The advices from the Committee in Washington urge speed, but some of the Radical members heed not the voice of the charmer because they are so well pleased with the sound of their own.

In alluding to Mr. BULLOCK a few days ago as one of the candidates for the office of Governor, I remarked that he only came to Georgia in 1860 or 1861. I find that I was mistaken. He settled in Georgia in 1857 and has continuously resided here ever since.

It is rumored that the Convention after it completes its labors on the Constitution, &c., will constitute itself a nominating Convention and will nominate candidates for office from Governor downward. As every member and every officer is a candidate for something, Congress being the ambition of most, it will be somewhat hard to reconcile the conflicting aspirations. But it will be managed some way or other, I have no doubt. Mr. H. KENT McCAY is the latest candidate for Governor. He made an address last night by request, "went in strong for the negro," and his chances are said to be first rate. JOSEPH E. BROWN and J. R. PARROTT are said to be ahead for the United States Senate. I am very severely condemned for not giving the TIMES full lists of all the prominent candidates, and am denounced as a wolf in sheep's clothing. But while I have every disposition to "announce" all the aspiring gentlemen, I cannot do so until I learn that the TIMES can devote a column or two to an alphabetical list of the candidates.

STONE MOUNTAIN.

VIRGINIA.

The Campaign Fairly Opened—Great Radical Meeting in the Capitol—Gov. Pierpoint, Judge Alexander Rives and John Minor Botts Speak the Sentiments of the Party in the State and Declare the Programme—The Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 28, 1868.

There was a grand gathering of all sorts of people at the Capitol last night, in the hall occupied by the Convention. White spirits and black, and blue spirits and gray, were considerably mingled. It having been announced that those great leaders of the Republican organization in Virginia, PIERPOINT, BOTTS and RIVES, would address the Republicans in open meeting, the fame of these gentlemen, who are Virginians of high standing and acknowledged influence and ability, attracted hundreds of Conservatives to the Hall, among them many of the most prominent people of the city. These took position generally on the side of the house occupied by the Conservative members of the Convention, who were mostly in their seats. It was generally understood that the attendance of all of these gentlemen was intended as a compliment to Judge RIVES, who belongs to the Supreme Bench, and is greatly respected alike for his sturdy integrity, his private virtues and consistent Unionism. The galleries were filled with their daily allowance of blacks, and the floor was crowded to suffocation with people of all shades of complexion and politics mixed in together. It is wonderful how soon we learn to conform to the new order of things. In a crowd of this kind nobody now seems to notice the fact that Hon. John Smith is seated next to Mr. Congo Jones, his former chattel; and I was not at all amazed to see a very black member of the Convention last night call a page to him and send to one of the leading white members for a "chaw of tobakker," which was courteously sent in the form of a ten cent plug. Black gentleman "bit off" a big quid and sent the remainder back. We are certainly progressing.

This meeting was not at first intended to be open, but merely a caucus, to give the members of the Convention an opportunity to listen to the advice of these sage representative men, in respect to their duty in framing the Constitution, in order not only that they might make the document as binding, and permanent, and perfect, and acceptable to the people as possible, but that they might fix the suffrage and disfranchising clauses so as to insure the success of the Republican Party in the State for many years to come.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Hon. C. Y. THOMAS, of Henry, the leading member of the Convention, and who, it is said, will be Governor. On taking the chair he made a few remarks in explanation of the purposes and objects of the meeting. A letter was read from Gen. WM. C. WICKHAM, another prominent Republican, who had been announced to speak, apologizing for his absence. He said he was desirous of seeing the Republican Party established upon a permanent basis in Virginia, and in order to do this they must adopt a line of policy to prevent the arraying of the races against each other, which would bring unutterable injury to both classes for years to come. He said he was satisfied, after a long conversation with Judge RIVES recently, that himself and the Judge occupy the same ground with regard to the policy the party ought to adopt, and he would indorse whatever propositions that distinguished gentleman might advance in the caucus.

GOV. PIERPOINT.

The Governor was introduced by Mr. THOMAS, our distinguished Executive, and at once dived in *medias res*. Virginia, he said, occupied a different position from the other Southern States. She was not out of the Union, though her connection with it was broken by her exclusion from the Congress of the States. She found it much harder to get out of her present anomalous attitude than she did to get into it. After alluding to the many futile efforts of other States to get restored to the Union by the adoption of halfway measures of reconstruction, he proceeded to advocate universal suffrage. In this connection he made "a fling" at the University of Virginia, in which institution, he said, the dangerous heresies which led to this war were nurtured. Educated men had ruined the South. Neither poor mechanics nor ignorant negroes could have shown such lack of patriotism; and these in future ought to be the voters of the State. The Conservatives proposed to reëstablish the Government on the basis of the "white man's party," but the Republican Party—the mean white man's party—the negro party—or call it what you will—don't intend it shall be reëstablished in that manner. [Great applause.] To that party he was proud to belong, and under its rule Virginia would soon resume her place in the line of the States, and march once more to the music of the Union, beneath the starry flag of our country.

JUDGE RIVES.

This distinguished jurist is a very pleasant and agreeable speaker, calm, easy, graceful in manner, elegant and forcible in expression, and in his delivery quick, steady and unfaltering—never halting in his speech, or wanting a word, his ideas flowed forth like the unbroken current of a clear river. He was listened to with breathless attention, and there were no jokes or jeers from the Conservative side, or sneers, such as greeted BOTTS,—to express contempt for ALEXANDER H. RIVES, whose honored name is everywhere spoken with respect. After acknowledging the general principle which forbids men holding judicial positions from mixing in political discussions, he said he did not feel at liberty on this occasion to decline the invitation, because he considered this rather a caucus of the members of the Convention seeking advice in their work of making a Constitution. But he deemed it his duty, with other Union men, to raise his voice against our former leaders in the South, and to endeavor to prevent their return to power. They had led us into the quagmire of secession, and later still into the foolish policy of rejecting the constitutional amendment. He was ready to declare for almost anything rather than a return to territorial existence. This Convention should take care that the followers of YANCEY and DAVIS should not through any neglect of theirs regain the reins of government. The only hope of the impoverished people was the new Constitution, and they looked toward this body with an anxious eye. They should frame it in such a manner as to make it acceptable to the largest and most deserving portion of the people. He admonished the members of his party to beware of the plans of those men who met in this city on the 11th of December last to form a Conservative Party. He was quite severe in his denunciation of this movement and of the participants in it. He said that there was not one Union man in that grand conclave. They had met for the purpose of declaring their intention to defeat the Constitution this body had just then assembled to make. They had prejudged your work. Aye, long ago. "They'd taken a solemn oath John Barleycorn should die." [Great laughter.] The Judge went on to draw some inimitable pictures of that immaculate body, who, like fallen angels, had deemed it better to reign in hell than serve in heaven, hence they did not desire reconstruction, but destruction and anarchy. He could not conceive how that body of men, with the Confederate Secretary of State (SEDDON) at their head and the sage of Westmoreland (STUART) in the background, could exhibit themselves to the world as Conservatives. What had they conserved? Was the destruction of life and property, which marked the desolating war the gentlemen carried on, an act of conservatism? He thought their proper title, and one they had well earned, was that of "the Destructives." Having demolished the Conservatives, the Judge next turned his attention to the new Constitution. He congratulated the members upon the able and enlightened manner in which they had thus far performed their task. In the first article of our noble Bill of Rights of 1776, he understood they had incorporated the principle that "all men who give sufficient evidence of a permanent interest in the State" shall have the right to vote; and he thought this a wise as well as a just measure. He had always held that a voter should pay not only a State but a county tax. Education, too, he believed, ought to be made a necessary qualification. [Applause from Conservative side.] But he would not make it a test at the present time. In the future that might be provided for. [Applause from Republican side.] He was glad to see the Convention had sent forth its fiat against the system of internal improvements, which had thrown the State into millions of debt, without one cent of profit; and he was also pleased to see that they had decided against repudiation. A system of free schools should be established, and the mass of the people educated, that they might be able to study and understand our institutions. He defended the University against the assault of the Governor. It was a grand old institution, belonged to the State, had cost $300,000, and ought to be cherished with pride by the Commonwealth. It was the great normal school, in which we must continue in the future as in the past to get our teachers. For a brief period only had it been under the malign influences of secession, but now it had been purified, and was again the noble and useful institution of other days. Thus far the Convention had done well, but there was still important work before them. He trusted that they would forever eradicate every vestige of Democracy from the State. It was never intended by our fathers that this should be a Democratic government, but a representative one. It was proper that the people should elect the executive and the legislative branches, but "do not perpetuate the abominable Democratic idea of the election of judges, magistrates, sheriffs and constables." The appointive Judiciary would do away with the frequency of elections, and would be an additional safeguard thrown around the rights of the citizen, especially of the humbler class. The Judge closed with a splendid peroration, reiterating his devotion to the Union and to the principles of the Republican Party, and foreshadowing the greatness of the restored Union in the immediate future; but the rounding of the period was lost in the shout that was raised by the audience, impatient to applaud.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

The entire country knows the portrait of this distinguished Virginian. Mounting the rostrum he shook his shaggy main, lowered his front at the Conservative side and then bellowed out like a bison of the prairie, as he threw his hands aloft in distress, "This is the poorest country that was ever known on the face of the earth!" Pausing for breath, after this, a few seconds, he proceeded to denounce the financial policy of the Government. The currency should never have been contracted. The circulation ought rather to have been enlarged. The country is suffering everywhere, and especially the South, through this policy. Then the taxes were enormous, and for what were they levied? Why, simply for the foolish purpose of paying off the debt before it is due. No man doubts the ability of the country to pay every dollar it owes when it falls due; but why tax this impoverished people for that purpose now? Lift the taxes, increase the currency, and permit our people to go to work and regain their lost property, and then they will be able to contribute liberally for the discharge of the country's indebtedness.

He then turned to the other side of the House and commenced a terrible tirade against the Conservatives, whom he styled rebels, because, he said, he generally called things by their right names—a hoe, a hoe; a shovel, a shovel. In the regular stump speech style of oratory, he poured into them broadside after broadside of denunciation. His life-long hatred of the Democracy and his defeats at the hands of that unscrupulous party were dwelt upon at length, and he certainly handled the "rebels" and Democrats without gloves. He had them, or rather his party had them down now, however, and they intended to keep them down. The Convention intended to frame this constitution in such a manner that the old Democratic fossils should never rule again in the State. They would disfranchise and keep disfranchising until they had cut off enough heads to insure the continued triumph of Republicanism for a score of years. They would first disfranchise all that were disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment; then he would go in for disfranchising all who had ever written, spoken or preached, and, if he could reach them, prayed, for the Confederacy; next he would cut off all foreigners who had taken the oath of allegiance. This proving insufficient to reduce the number, they must hunt up another class, and if they couldn't find another, why cut them off wherever they found them in the crowd, until by a close count, they should find they had secured a safe majority. He held that in this war with traitors and rebels everything was fair to secure success. He would also throw out a bait to secure the poor man's vote, by giving him a homestead and relieving him from his past liabilities. He advised the colored men to give up the idea of aspiring to the higher offices, as but very few of them were fitted as yet by education to fill such positions, and their running for them would only bring odium on the party, lose to it white votes and jeopardize its success; for the Democratic had always been a "clap-trap" party, and was fond of giving slang names, and it would at once raise the cry of "Black men's Party" and "White man's Party," and the very thing all white Republicans were endeavoring to avoid, arraying class against class, would thus be accomplished. He begged them therefore to tarry in the Jericho of small favors till their political beards should be grown ere they aspired to the high places. The idea of a war of races was mere "clap-trap." If it were inaugurated, (and he said this with a meaning smile and a peculiar emphasis,) it would not be the fault of the black men. But there was no danger of any such conflict. They must not think about showing magnanimity toward a rebel or conciliating him. Talk of propitiation! Propitiate a rebel! A wild-cat, a tiger, a lion, a panther or a hyena may be tamed with kindness, but a rebel can never be propitiated by any favor you may do for him. He will come fawning to you and pretending repentance when he is a little down in the mouth, and you pitying his condition relieve his wants, only to be told afterward that he was not sincere in his professions.

And thus he went on for an hour and a half, being occasionally interrupted from the opposite side. The most important matter disclosed by this meeting was that the Government of this State will be modeled after that of Tennessee, and that JOHN MINOR BOTTS is playing the *rôle* of GOV. BROWNLOW.

Mr. HAWXHURST made a flank movement for the Governorship by taking two of his lieutenants and capturing Caroline County, where he addressed day before yesterday evening a vast assemblage of blacks, and, it is said, he told them they might have to maintain their rights with arms, and asked them if they had weapons. I doubt this "muchly," for Mr. HAWXHURST is by no means so bloodthirsty in his nature or intentions.

THE CONVENTION.

The labors of the Convention will of course be delayed till the campaign can be fully organized, and the people numbered, in order to see what additional legislation may be necessary to insure the victory. Consequently, much time will be consumed in debate, which will be full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Yesterday Mr. MARYE made a masterly argument against negro suffrage, but it had no effect whatever upon those to whom it was addressed. They are not to be moved. Even Orpheus would fail to budge them.

In the afternoon session Dr. HODGES and Messrs. LEWIS and LINDSEY (colored) replied to him, the latter showing that the Egyptians, Carthagenians, the Queen of Sheba and Othello, afforded abundant proof of the greatness and renown in former times of the negro race. He talked as glibly in his broken English of CHEOPS, of SESOSTRIS, the Pyramids, JUGURTHA, CLEOPATRA and Othello, as if he had been bred in the university instead of in a cook-house. He asked who would say the Carthagenians who made Rome tremble were white men, and SESOSTRIS, too, who made the world howl, was black as midnight. [And of such is the kingdom of Virginia.]

In alluding to Mr. MARYE's proposition to colonize the negroes, LINDSEY said if you should take the "yellow gals" to the mountains of Gibraltar and colonize them there, the white men would be sure to follow them.

The negro, he said, was naturally Republican. Some of them might fool the whites and get money enough to buy barber shops, but they would not vote the Conservative ticket.

At the conclusion of this very instructive speech, the Convention adjourned.

KAPPA.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chauncey—$1,551,270 in Treasure.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall Feb. 22, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

Panama R. Co.	$15,233	Order	$500,000
Dunc'n, Sherm'n & Co.	68,171	Marcial & Co	1,060
A. Belmont & Co.	191,319	Achemon & Co.	1,300
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	77,306	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	200
Mont & Troyer	7,000	Ribon & Munos	4,438
Eugene Kelley & Co.	127,200	D. H. B. Davis	4,550
Lees & Waller	411,300	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	540
Wells, Fargo, & Co.	38,402	Order	30,748
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	73,650		
Total			$1,551,270

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the United States of Colombia, Peru, Chili, Ecuador and the Central Republics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, Feb. 23, 1868.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital, to the 7th of January, but there is nothing much of importance. In the State of Bojaca the Liberals, contrary to expectation, had elected their State candidates. In the State of Tolima things looked bad for peace.

Panama is quiet and business exceedingly dull. Government matters are progressing backwards. Crime, as a general thing, goes unpunished, and is consequently on the increase. Señor CASANOVA, who assaulted Mr. STERNBERG, an American, and then shot him in the back while he was retreating, has been found not guilty, although the affair was witnessed by a dozen persons, and was not denied by the offender. The three men charged with the murder of CARLOS FERNANDEZ, at Aspinwall, are still in prison, and, although one of them has confessed the deed, he has but little fear of punishment. A day or two since Mr. LOEW, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, was assaulted and badly wounded in the head by a Frenchman, and as the latter is a foreigner he may possibly receive some slight punishment.

Com. GREEN, United States Navy, from the South Pacific Squadron, goes to New-York to-day.

The United States gunboat *Suwannee* is in the port of Panama. The *Marblehead*, which was ordered to remain at Aspinwall, has been a fortnight or so away at a little port a dozen miles away, on a fishing and gunning excursion, it is said. Her boat comes up to Aspinwall mail days for letters.

The *Fulton*, from New-York, with California passengers is just telegraphed at Aspinwall—11 o'clock A. M.

PERU.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th of the present month.

Everything was quiet in Peru, and matters under the new Administration of CANSECO were progressing favorably. Preparations were making for the election of President, and it was generally believed Col. BALTA would be the successful candidate. Gen. SEGURA was also spoken of as a candidate. The elective bodies are to assemble on the 1st of April. The Minister of the Interior had resigned in consequence of disagreements with his colleagues "in regard to Congress." Señor LA FUENTE is spoken of to fill the vacancy. The export duty on produce of the country, except three per cent. on specie, has been abolished. Gen. CASTILLA's remains are to be brought from Arica to Lima.

At a diplomatic dinner at which all the other foreign Ministers were present, the absence of Gen. HOVEY, United States Minister, was particularly remarked. It is said the General is in no hurry to recognize CANSECO's Government, which fact causes some annoyance to the new rulers. But the United States Government did not recognize the now fallen Government of PRADO till eight or nine months after its installation.

President CANSECO has annulled the barbarous decree expelling all Spaniards from Peru, and it is thought this measure will tend to smooth the difficulties with Spain.

The ram *Stonewall* had sailed on Feb. 1 for Japan. The United States steamer *Wateree* had been to Lambajeque to inquire into a murder said to have been perpetrated on an American landowner by his own laborers, but found the report false.

Business was slowly getting better in Lima and Callao.

CHILI.

Ex-President PRADO, of Peru, had met with an enthusiastic reception from the people of Santiago, but the Government had not given him any public reception. Admiral [illegible], of the United States Navy, went on board and paid him an official visit as soon as he heard of his arrival at Valparaiso.

A fire in Valparaiso had destroyed $150,000 worth of property. Among the losses was the house of Rev. D. TRUMBULL, $11,000, insured; Mr. J. BATES, $8,000; E. LORING, four or five houses; Mr. J. ATKINSON, $18,000. Lieut. CARVALLO, of the Chilian Navy, was assassinated by a corporal who he had ordered to be flogged.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company would commence their new line from Valparaiso to Liverpool *via* the Straits of Magellan in May. Chili has sent 300 colonists to the Straits of Magellan.

ECUADOR.

The new President, Dr. ESPINOSA, had been installed. Dr. CAMILO PONCE is spoken of as next President. Congress closed its sessions on the 31st January. The country is quiet.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at Panama on the 15th inst. from Central American ports.

From Honduras we learn that at the end of January the cholera had nearly disappeared. There is nothing new from Guatemala, except that the cochineal crop had been nearly destroyed.

Salvador was suffering from earthquakes. On the 11th February the shocks commenced at La Union, and up to the 13th 150 shocks had been felt; one of them lasted twenty-five seconds. All the people were encamped in the Plaza. Nothing was known as to how the interior fared, but fears were entertained of great disasters. Congress had commenced its sessions the 20th of January. The little Republic was quiet and prosperous.

In Nicaragua Congress was engaged in discussing various important projects. The new treaty with the United States, or rather the old one rejected by the United States Senate in 1859, had been laid before the Nicaraguan Congress, but had not been acted on.

Costa Rica dates are to the 15th. Coffee was very low, with but few purchasers. The joint stock company "Sociedad Agricola" had failed. Business was bad.

The Tax on Passports.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1868.

A. H. Nones, Esq., Notary Public, New-York:

SIR: Your letter of the 27th inst., relative to the tax on passports, has been received. In reply I have to inform you that the tax is $5, and was imposed by act of Congress approved June 30, 1864.

No recent regulations relative to the issuing of passports have been promulgated by this Department. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) F. W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK OF LOUISIANA.—Agreeably to a petition, filed in the Sixth District Court by MILES TAYLOR, Esq., as attorney for the president, directors and company of the Bank of Louisiana, Judge DUPLANTIER has ordered a meeting of the stockholders, to be held on the 23d of April next, for the purpose of determining upon the expediency of surrendering the charter. The petition represents that the institution is insolvent by reason of the loss suffered under Gen. BUTLER's orders in regard to Confederate money, the loss of the specie of the bank, which was removed to the interior in April, 1862, and the losses caused by the insolvency of the mass of those whose paper composed the portfolio of the bank; that the institution is being sued by its creditors, and that the direction can no longer carry on the work of liquidation without the aid of judicial authority. The order of Judge DUPLANTIER directs that the Attorney-General shall be notified to attend the meeting of the stockholders, to represent the interests of stockholders and creditors.—*New-Orleans Crescent, Feb.* [illegible]

REMOVAL OF A JUDGE IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The joint resolution removing Judge W. L. HINDMAN, of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, for misconduct in office, he having allowed rebel lawyers to practice within the Court of his circuit without taking the test oath, in violation of the statute and in disregard of the decision of the Court of Appeals, was passed yesterday by the West Virginia House of Delegates. Judge HINDMAN was not present, but the charges being clearly proven and admitted on all hands, the House felt warranted in taking action in his absence.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, Feb. 29.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Unlicensed Cars—The City's Loss of $40,800 per Year—Stage Licenses Promptly Paid—Railroads Pay no License.

The monopoly which the City railroad companies enjoy on the streets has been at various times the subject of considerable complaint on the part of the tax-payers and citizens generally; and as these corporations have usually paid very little attention, indeed entertained no respect whatever for public opinion, but continued their abuses of public right, it may be of service to furnish the people with a few facts as to the *status* of all the City railroad companies in their relations to the City. Whether Mayor HOFFMAN could accomplish anything by way of compelling respect to City ordinances, is merely a question as yet unsettled. Whether the Corporation Attorney can do anything in the matter of enforcing obedience to the law by the railroad companies is another question also undecided. But one thing is certain—that none of the City railroad companies are paying license for the cars they run on the streets, for which they demand "the right of way," to the exclusion of license-paying omnibuses, carriages, carts and other vehicles—a form of delinquency by which the City is poorer by over $40,000 than it ought to be every year.

In order to influence the Police Department in their behalf, the railroad companies provide certain officials at the head of that Department with free passes over their roads. How much or how little this may affect the action of the Police, is perhaps unknown, but there can be no question as to the motive which prompts the *generous* act. That the reader may have a proper understanding of how much the railroad companies pay for the vast privileges they enjoy, the following table is presented:

Name of Road.	No. of Cars Running.	No. Licensed.	Amount of License due the City.
Second-av. Railroad	80	none.	$4,000
Third-av. Railroad	150	none.	7,500
Fourth-av. Railroad	50	none.	2,500
Hudson River Railroad	14	none.	700
Sixth-av. Railroad	50	none.	2,500
Seventh-av. and Barclay-st. Railroad	28	none.	1,400
University-place and Barclay-st. Railroad	44	none.	2,200
University place and Broome-st. Railroad	16	none.	800
Eighth-av. Railroad	80	none.	4,000
Ninth-av. Railroad	20	none.	1,000
Belt Railroad	100	none.	5,000
Bleecker-st. Railroad	36	none.	1,800
Crosstown Railroad	44	none.	2,200
Drydock and East Broadway	20	none.	1,000
East Broadway and Av. B.	28	none.	1,400
Grand and Cortlandt sts	20	none.	1,000
Grand and Desbrosses sts	24	none.	1,200
Total	804		$40,200

Now, the measure in which the several companies named in the foregoing table obey the law, is to be judged after reading the following Corporation Ordinance, chap. xli., entitled an ordinance for the licensing of City Railroad passenger cars:

SECTION 1. Each and every passenger railroad car running in the City of New-York below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, shall pay into the City Treasury the sum of $50 annually for a license, a certificate of such payment to be procured from the Mayor, except the small one-horse passenger cars, which shall each pay the sum of $25 annually for said license as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Each certificate of payment of license shall be affixed to some conspicuous place in the car, that it may be inspected by the proper officers.

SEC. 3. For every passenger car run upon any of the City railroads below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, without the proper certificate of license, the proprietors thereof shall be subject to a penalty of $50, to be recovered by the Corporation Attorney, as in the case of other penalties, and for the benefit of the City Treasury.

The Corporation Attorney has never recovered a cent of the penalty, the railroads taking the ground that they receive their license from the Legislature at Albany, and stating their determination to ignore any ordinance passed by the Common Council on the subject. Meantime omnibuses, wagons, trucks, carriages, men, women and children are obliged to turn out of the the streets to permit the unlicensed cars to proceed.

THE OMNIBUSES.

The omnibus or stage companies, however, pay their license fees of $20, and do their business with promptness and regularity. Of course most persons prefer to ride in the cars; but that is scarcely a reason for the car companies disobeying the law, the more especially as they are so very exacting with their own "rules for passengers." The rules *of* the companies are posted up in the cars, but not the rules *for* the companies, and all passengers are held to a rigid observance of what the street-railroad managers call their rules. The following table shows how the stage lines obey the law by paying their license fees:

Name of Lines.	No. of Stages running.	No. Licensed.	Amount paid to the City.
Broadway and Twenty-third-st	60	60	$1,200
Broadway and Fourth-av	46	46	920
Broadway and Eighth-st	28	28	560
Broadway and Fifth-av	52	52	1,040
Broadway and Second-st	24	24	480
Manhattanville	2	2	40
Houston-st	(Abandoned.)		
Broadway and Houston-st	54	54	1,080
Total	266	266	$5,320

COST OF WATCHING THE UNLICENSED CARS.

The amount of unpaid license fees, $40,200, is not all the cost to the City involved by the companies persevering in their disobedience of the laws. A number of police officers are constantly engaged watching the cars and reporting them every day to the Corporation Attorney. Their salaries are $1,200 per annum. These men might be employed in other ways beneficial to the community, but for the time they have to spend on this railroad business. As it is at present, all that their labor amounts to is reporting the unlicensed cars every day. "Nothing ever comes of it."

Perhaps the Corporation Attorney can explain why some effort is not made to enforce compliance with the ordinances of the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution to donate $1,000 to the Convent of the Sacred Heart was read.

Mr. NORTON said it was useless to pass such a resolution, unless it had been provided for in the tax levy.

The motion was laid over.

A resolution to pave Fourteenth-street, from University-place to Eighth-avenue, with Nicolson pavement, was laid over. A resolution to lay the same pavement in Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was adopted.

Mr. MILLER moved to take up the resolutions calling on the Legislature to impeach Gov. FENTON, and to postpone their consideration indefinitely.

Mr. HARDY moved to refer them to the Committee on Law.

Mr. NORTON suggested that an Impeachment Committee be appointed. This would be the proper and most dignified course to pursue under the circumstances. He would be willing, however, to let the resolutions go to the Committee on Law, from whom they would doubtless receive the attention they deserve.

The motion to refer was adopted, and the Board took a recess until 5 P. M.

On reassembling the resolutions were adopted to pave Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street; Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherford-place, with Nicolson pavement.

Mr. CONNER offered a resolution to appoint a general Clerk to the Board, whose salary shall be the same as the Third Assistant Clerk.

It was laid over.

Resolutions to pave with Nicolson pavement Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth streets; Lafayette-place and Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth avenues, were laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next at 2 P. M.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the chair.

Mr. STACOM offered an ordinance amending chapter 2, article 2, of the Statutes of 1866;

The ordinance provides that the Clerk of the Common Council shall hereafter collect all fees for the issue of permits for street-stands, show-cases, receiving and delivering goods, hoistways, &c., and that for this purpose he shall designate one of the regular clerks of the Board of Aldermen and one of the Board of Councilmen; that the Clerk shall pay over all moneys received for permits to the Comptroller, who shall give a voucher therefor, and that the Clerk's accounts shall be made up weekly.

The ordinance was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Audit.

The Board met yesterday, all the auditors being present.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company presented a claim for $5,602 76 on amount expended by them in repairing pier No. 42 North River, and in cleaning the slip of refuse matter swept in through the sewer. The Company released the pier from Mr. CLARKSON M. POTTER at the rate of $7,500 per year. In 1863 the Government took possession of the pier for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, and an effort was made at that time by the Company to have the sewer mended, but without success. So much refuse matter was discharged on each side of the pier that the Company was obliged to take measures to have the slip cleared before the pier could be made available.

Mr. J. P. STEVENS, Secretary of the Company, testified that the Company had applied to the heads of departments, including the Croton Aqueduct and Street Commissioners' Departments, to have the defective sewer mended, but without success. The Company took possession of the pier in 1859, at which time it and the slip were in good condition. In 1862 the discovery was made that the sewer bulged out. The slip was cleared so as to give 21 feet of water at low tide. The case was postponed.

The Board then adjourned to meet on the 23d inst., unless convened sooner by special announcement.

The Snow-Storm.

The local prophets who have been giving us the last storm daily for several weeks had better give up the business, and at the same time the ungallant substantives of the masculine gender who, out of the gloom of their disappointment and in their fits of dyspepsia, compare fair woman to the fickle weather, had better give up their familiar quotation. There never was a Winter which so buried the prophets in persistent snow-drifts; there never was woman so fickle as the Winter which we hope, without venturing upon a prediction, remember, to see come to an ignominious end say somewhere between this and the 1st of June. Since the 12th of December we have been living in a storm; with the exception of some three or four days in the early part of January when the mud "was in our broad, our narrow streets ebbing and flowing," the snow has clung lovingly to our house-tops, the ice has choked our culverts and the street-cleaning Commissioner has enjoyed his *otium cum dignitate* in Bleecker-street. Our first storm of the season came on that early day, twenty-four days sooner than we had a like visit for fifty years, and even then we had had ten days of steady frost. This first snow-storm, it will be remembered, not only blockaded all our avenues of city traffic and travel, but smothered up railroad trains in all directions and wrapped not a few unfortunates in their death shrouds.

The storm of yesterday is scarcely less severe, if equally as extensive. The streets were all but impassable in the early morning. Snow-plows at work all night upon the different railroad tracks were only partially successful in clearing a way for the cars, many of which were drawn with difficulty by six horses. In the suburbs the drifts are four and five feet deep, and the dry snow, blown about all day by a boisterous north wind, made travel perilous for foot passengers. In Brooklyn several of the railroad lines were unable to work their way through and gave up, and the same is true of others in Jersey City. The morning trains, which bring in so many of our merchants from somewhat distant points in New-Jersey, Long Island and Westchester County, were nearly all delayed. The narrow down-town streets were with much difficulty waded through by the seams, the result of all this being much floundering, more swearing, a hard day upon horses and a poor day's business in everything except stimulants.

Tammany trumpeted its sachems to the wigwam last night by an advertisement in which the faithful were informed that this is the "Season of blossoms!" Does Tammany mistake "the bright rubies that garnish the tips and were dug from the mines of Canary for early blooms?" This nasal efflorescence was the only blossoming seen by ordinary mortals in New-York yesterday. No doubt there was much of it about Tammany.

About eighteen inches of snow fell during the night of Sunday, and the morning broke with promise of a clear day, but early in the afternoon the snow again began to fall, and fell heavily for three hours, about completing the blockade of the streets. The scene so frequently described by us this Winter was again enacted—the cars affording carriage to but a tithe of those living up town, the streets were crowded with thousands ill content who had to plod their way heavily to their homes. Not one of all these but would have given without charge his *anathema amarantha* for the benefit of those, be they who they may, who are the obstacles to the success of the underground-railroad project. So crowded were the cars of the Third and Fourth-avenue lines, that to ride in them was to subject one's self to most painful pressure on all sides, and to a most limited supply of oxygen. Few women were able to get into the cars at all. The poor sewing-girls, and others employed down town, who of necessity live far up, where rents are lowest, had to wade their way home as best they could, praying as they went to the saints at Albany.

The Bleecker-street cars stood still all day at the stables. The horses had much rest and some oats.

The crowd of vehicles in Brooklyn is illustrated by a gentleman's story, who says that the stage which he came to the ferry by, and which is usually drawn by one horse and carries eight passengers, had yesterday five horses and thirty-four passengers. It is needless to say they were not all inside the stage. Like flies at a sugar hogshead, no doubt they thought it sweet to hang on anywhere.

The morning mails were somewhat delayed, but ultimately arrived. Communication with Staten Island was not opened till near noon, and the passages of the Jersey ferry-boats were more or less irregular. On the East River the ferries were uninterrupted. Just before sunset it stopped snowing, and the god of day peeped from behind his cloud and promised an early thaw.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital—Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held at the institution, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, yesterday, Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON presiding. Rev. Dr. ADAMS read the annual report from Mrs. SUSAN T. BARNEY, which set forth that the Board was greatly in need of earnest workers, the present number being inadequate to the increasing demands of the institution; that a third building was needed for the accommodation of the inmates; that since the establishment of the new branch of the charity—the Foundling Hospital—the managers had been greatly inconvenienced for want of space; that in the new building it was proposed to have a school-room larger and better arranged for the purpose than the present one, which should also be a chapel; that this building was to be commenced forthwith; that the list of subscribers had been much reduced in the past two years owing to the absence of so many of the former contributors in Europe; that in reviewing the favorable circumstances of the past year, there was cause for gratitude; that the admissions during the year were, women with children, 106; women for confinement, 90; children, 276; births, 88; present number of inmates, children, 208; adults, 104; total, 312; places procured for wet nurses, 34; garments made, 3,560, and garments repaired, 890. The report concludes as follows; In the recital of the amount of good being done, and the facts that are constantly made known to the managers of cases rescued from ignominy,—yes, and death!—by the admission of sorrowing, suffering applicants for merciful aid at the doors of the institution—"The Nursery and Child's Hospital," with its additional branch of the House for Foundlings, comes before the public at this time, and asks to be sustained in its increased expenditures.

Rev. Dr. VINTON read the Treasurer's report from Mrs. MARY F. STOUGHTON, from which it appeared that the expenditures for the year amounted to $43,369 44, and the receipts amounted to $71 16 less.

The report of the Board of Physicians showed that 644 patients were under treatment. Of these 482 have recovered, 33 remain under treatment, and 129 died—showing a very favorable percentage of cures. There had been no cases of measles, diphtheria or whooping cough, and but one of scarlet fever and one of cholera infantum. In the lying-in department 89 women were confined, giving birth to 86 children, two being still-born. Instrumental delivery had been less frequent than in previous years, and the accidents after parturition less numerous and less serious in character. Four women died—two from puerperal fever, one from puerperal mania, and one from pyemia.

Rev. Dr. VINTON delivered a brief address, in the course of which he gave an historical sketch of institutions for foundlings in other times and countries. He claimed that children born out of wedlock were entitled to the protection and nurture of society, and as for that institution it could defy the finger of calumny to point out such defects as would warrant objections to its conduct. He regretted very much that it had been necessary for them to descend to such a method of raising money as by a public ball.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS congratulated the managers for the excellent institution they had charge of, and observed that the children occupying the cribs in the house were snug and cosy, and he hoped the public would visit the institution and understand it and its mission.

The following managers were elected, the remainder of the Board remaining the same as last year: Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. James C. Fargo, Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ward, Mrs Joan Bleecker, Mrs. Aug. F. Smith, Mrs. Viele.

The Society now owes $5,830 14, and the ladies solicit the Christian public to come forward and help them to liquidate it.

The Duties of Revenue Collectors.

Commissioner ROLLINS has issued the following circular to the Collectors of the Districts formerly in charge of the Metropolitan Revenue Board:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1868.

SIR: It having been decided to withdraw the Metropolitan Revenue Board, certain matters which have for some time past been acted upon by that Board will necessarily be devolved upon the local District officers. By reference to instructions, Series 3, No. 12, (Record Vol. V., pp. 155, 164.) you will see that Collectors are required in all cases when they have seized property in their own districts, to report the case to the District-Attorney, as well as to the Commissioner, and when seizures are made by other officers than the Collector acting in his own district, the seizing officer is at once required to report to the Collector, turning over the custody of the property to him. As it is believed that cases may arise in your district where injustice will be done to claimants, if cases may not be more summarily disposed of than by reference to the officer or by trial in court, it has been decided that in all cases where property is seized by you or by one of your subordinates in your own district, the same not being a distillery and not exceeding in value the sum of $1,000, it may be released by you, if it shall appear to your satisfaction that the seizure was without sufficient cause. If the property is a distillery, or exceeds $1,000 in value, the same may be released by you if it shall appear both to yourself and the Assessor of your district that the seizure was without sufficient cause. If proceedings have been commenced by the District-Attorney, proceedings may be discontinued by the concurrent action of yourself and the Assessor and the District-Attorney. If seizure is made in your district by an officer reporting to the Collector of another district, the custody of the property will be turned over to you, and the same will not be released except with the concurrence of both Collectors, when it might be released by yourself alone if seized by you within your district, and the concurrence of the Assessors of your district will be required if the property is of that description which brings it within the rule laid down above as to the action of the Assessor. If an officer reporting specially to you makes a seizure in another district, you will advise with the Collector, and, if the case requires, with the Assessor of such district. It will be your duty to report to the District-Attorney all cases which are of such a character as in your opinion to call for legal proceedings. If there is a difference of opinion between yourself and the Assessor, or the Collector of another district, in cases of such a character as to call for joint action, you will report in detail to this office, or to the Deputy Commissioner, if there shall be one at the time stationed in New-York. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

——, Esq., Collector.

The City Bank Defalcation.

The story published in a Detroit paper, that LEVERICH, the defaulter, had been living in that city for several weeks under the name of DURAND, and that his expenditures were so great as to attract general attention, and that LEVERICH was subsequently arrested in this City while engaging a passage for himself and wife to Europe, turns out to be incorrect.

The matter was placed in the hands of Superintendent KENNEDY, as soon as the fact of the defalcation became known; and Detective ELDER was selected to search for the thief. The details were managed with great secrecy, and no person at the Police headquarters knew of the arrangements made except the two officers above named. LEVERICH's baggage was first traced, and afterward the defaulter was found. Information to this effect was telegraphed to the bank officers, and it is reported in Wall-street, that directions were sent not to make the arrest. Superintendent KENNEDY then directed the officer to return, since which time the New-York Police have had nothing to do with the case. The bank officers decline to furnish any information concerning the matter, but the impression prevails that the offender will not be punished for his crime.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

JULIUS JYNBA, a German, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the magistrate on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $70, from the pocket of WM. LOHMANN, of No. 134 Mott-street. MENA BERNANDINI testified that she saw the theft committed, so the accused was remanded for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

On the 2d of January last, JOHN MIDDLETON caused an advertisement to be inserted in a New-York journal, offering a saw-mill and appurtenances in Wilmington, N. C., for sale on advantageous terms. In a few days he received a letter from New-York, signed J. W. TALLMADGE, wherein the writer expressed a desire to purchase the property if Mr. MIDDLETON would take the bonds of the Brooklyn Steamship and Emigration Company, purporting to be gold-bearing bonds of $1,000 each. Various letters passed between the parties, MIDDLETON saying that he did not wish bonds unless they could be readily converted into money, whereupon TALLMADGE referred him to M. H. BERGEN, Room No. 23, No. 58 Broadway. That person being applied to answered that the bonds were worth ninety-eight cents on the dollar, and MIDDLETON then wrote to TALLMADGE to come to Wilmington. On arriving there, a contract was concluded between them, by which TALLMADGE bought the property for $4,500 for a one-third interest. This business concluded TALLMADGE professed a desire to engage at once in the business of running the mill, but said that he had left his business in New-York in such condition that he must return and close it up. He finally persuaded MIDDLETON to take five of the bonds, giving him a check for $500 on the Park Bank, New-York, for the balance over the purchase money, and this check he managed to have cashed in Wilmington, after which he took his departure. MIDDLETON soon discovered that the company whose bonds he had taken was a myth, and the bonds "worth two cents a bushel." TALLMADGE was arrested by Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, and was remanded until this morning.

A SINGULAR STORY.

JOHN NEVILLE, No. 16½ Downing-street, states that on the evening of the 23d of February MICHAEL BURNS was assisting him home, and that, when in Thirty-ninth-street, he fell, and then discovered that he had been robbed of his watch and chain, valued at $50. Giving evidence that he had the watch and chain when BURNS took charge of him, he accused him of having stolen it. The prisoner emphatically denied the charge, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BEVY OF BURGLARS.—CHARLES PRIESTLY, AUSTIN C. DAVIS, JOHN BURMORE and JOHN FARANY were yesterday committed for trial at the General Sessions by Justice MANSFIELD, on nine several charges of burglary. The arrest of the parties by Detectives McGIVNEY and WILLOUGHBY of the Eleventh Precinct has been previously reported. By the exertions of the officers some $4,000 worth of goods were recovered, and the prisoners forced to plead guilty to the burlary at No. 93 Pitts-street. The remaining eight charges they greeted with a smile of incredulity. MARY DAVIS and ELIZABETH KATE, charged jointly with the men in all the cases, were held for further hearing. The men were held in $2,000 each, in each case, making a total of $18,000 bail for each of them.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest will be held to-day, by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 637 East Twelfth-street, over the remains of LORENZO ACHTMAN, whose death is said to have resulted from injuries sustained Wednesday by a fall down stairs.... The same Coroner will hold another inquest to-day at No. 495 Tenth-avenue, over the remains of MICHAEL FROLAN, aged 87, who fell out of an upper window at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.... Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the body of JAMES T. WATSON, a boy, who was run over on the 12th of January, by car No. 90 of the Belt line, on the corner of Roosevelt and South streets, death ensuing yesterday.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR J. B. KIRKER.—The funeral of Major JAMES B. KIRKER took place yesterday from St. Theresa's church, corner of Henry and Rutgers streets. During the religious services the church was crowded by the friends of the deceased, whose eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Mr. MCGINN. The remains were taken from the church to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The pall-bearers were, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Ex-Judge B. O'Connor, Messrs. John Savage, Edward Connolly, Felix O'Rourke, John Hennessy, Robert Haggert, T. W. Strong, and William J. Kane, Esqs.

TRADE WITH THE CANARY ISLANDS.—The following letter was received by Collector SMYTHE:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Jan. 28, 1868.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that by royal decree dated the 24th inst., and received at this place on the 26th inst., vessels from the following ports in the United States will be admitted at this port to practique after three days of observation, namely:—Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston. Vessels coming from other ports in the United States direct will be sent to Vigo to perform quarantine.

Respectfully, &c., WM. H. DABNEY.

ALLEGED ARSON.—A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the fancy goods store of SAMUEL K. O'KEEFE, on the first floor of the tenement house No. 1,491 Broadway. The Police discovered that the store had been set on fire in several places, and the goods saturated with camphene. The burning material was thrown into the street and the flames extinguished. O'KEEFE was arrested on the charge of arson. He has an insurance of $2,000 on stock.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.—FERDINAND V. A. BARBER, for more than fifteen years an efficient assistant in the office of the New-York Associated Press General Agency, in this City, died at his residence at Stapleton, S. I., at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Mr. BARBER, though comparatively a young man, was one of the oldest telegraphers in the country.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.—The reorganization of the Board of Police Commissioners took place yesterday morning, Commissioner M. T. BRENNAN taking his seat in the Board for the first time. Commissioner THOMAS C. ACTON was unanimously reëlected President of the Board for the ensuing year, and Commissioner BRENNAN was made Treasurer.

ALLEGED FORGER.—Detective GLYNN, arrested JAMES H. TALMADGE, yesterday, on a charge of having passed a forged bond for $500 on JOHN MIDDLETON, of Wilmington, Del. The prisoner is a machinist, aged 23, and was locked up at the Central office to await the arrival of the complainant.

DEMOCRATIC UNION PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—Last evening the Union Democrats held meetings throughout the City for the purpose of forming ward organizations for the present year. Everything passed off quietly.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY—RECEIVER—STAYING PROCEEDINGS IN STATE COURT.

James Drake et al. vs. *Francis Goodridge, Surviver et al.*—This was an application on the part of the plaintiffs for an injunction and receiver. The plaintiffs were aliens, and had recovered judgment against the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co. in the Supreme Court of the State on which executions had been issued and personal property sold. The bill averred that certain parcels of real estate in this City were really the property of the firm, though standing in the name of one of the partners alone, and they filed this bill to have the property declared to be property of the firm, and applied to the payment of their debt against the firm. Other creditors of the individual member of the firm who held the title had recovered judgments against him, and suits had been commenced to foreclose mortgages upon the property. The judgment creditors of the individual partner and the mortgagees were made parties defendant in this suit. They contested the right of the Court to interfere with their proceedings, and also contested the merits of the plaintiff's application.

BLATCHFORD, J.—In this case the bill is filed by judgment creditors of the late firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co. to have certain real estate which stood in the names of individual members of the firm declared to have been the property of the firm, and therefore subject to the liens of the plaintiffs' judgments. If the real estate in question was in fact the property of the firm, it must be applied to the payment of the debts of the firm. To so apply it to the payment of the plaintiffs' judgments requires the aid of a Court of Equity to remove the apparent cloud upon the title of the firm to the property. I have carefully examined the bill and affidavits in the case and considered the views presented by counsel, and can perceive no well-founded objection to the jurisdiction of this Court in this case to administer the relief sought by the plaintiffs, if they establish the state of facts set out in the bill. Their judgments appear to be the earliest in time. The firm is insolvent and the individual estates of its individual members are inadequate to pay their individual debts and the debts of the firm. The questions in regard to the Wall-street property and the lease of the Broad-street property were so free from doubt that, it being substantially admitted by the defendants that those properties belonged to the firm, I have heretofore made an order putting those properties into the hands of Simon de Visser and William L. Skidmore as receivers. In regard to the remaining property embraced in the suit, namely, that at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-third-street, that at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, and that on the easterly side of New-street and the northerly side of Exchange-place, I think a sufficient case is made out to authorize and require the Court to appoint the persons above named to be receivers of the rents, issues and profits of the same during the pendency of the suit, in order to preserve them during the litigation. An injunction must also issue according to the prayer of the bill to restrain the defendants from interfering with the receivers in their care and custody of the property. The questions as to the dower of the widows in the property can be determined by this Court on the final hearing, as they are parties to the suit. No rights of the widows can be prejudiced by the appointment of the receivers, and their dower will be hereafter awarded to them if they are entitled to it. The order will expressly reserve the question as to such dower rights.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT—PARTY NOT SERVED.

Henry B. Goodyear et al. vs. *Herbert M. Hover et al.*—BENEDICT, J.—Inasmuch as it is conceded that the party sought by this motion to be attached for a violation of the injunction heretofore issued in this cause was never served with process, or otherwise brought within the jurisdiction of the Court, as a party in this action, I do not conceive that the plaintiffs are entitled upon any state of facts to an attachment against him in this cause; nor do I consider them entitled so to amend their motion as in substance to make it a proceeding in another action in which the defendant was served with the process. But if such an amendment be in any case allowable, it is not necessary here, for any proceedings taken under the amendment would be futile unless followed by the service of an attachment upon the defendant, and if an attachment issued in the present proceedings can be served, one issued in the suit sought to be combined with this by the amendment can be served, and upon a proper statement of the facts under an attachment, may be issued in the first instance without requiring any preliminary order to show cause—the service of which will be as effective as the service of an attachment in the present proceeding. The motion is, therefore, denied, with liberty to the plaintiffs to apply for an attachment in the action, in which the defendants have been served with the original process.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

PART III.—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Balcom and a Jury.

CONTRACTS MADE IN AID OF THE REBELLION WILL NOT BE ENFORCED IN THIS STATE.

Elkan L. Waitzfelder et al. vs. *Simon B. Kahnweiler et al.*—This action was brought to recover the amount of a bill of exchange made by the defendants on the 7th of March, 1865, payable to the plaintiffs on the 10th of November, 1865, at the office of Messrs. Beech, Root & Co., at Liverpool, for about £1,979 English currency. At the time of the making of the contract, or loaning the money and giving the instrument in question, the parties, or some of them, were doing business in Milledgeville, Georgia. The complaint concludes with the allegation that $15,-829 38 are now due for principal and interest.

The defendants answered first by admitting the making of the bill, the rates of exchange, &c., and then set up that the instrument of indebtedness on which the action was based was for money loaned and advanced to defendants for the purchase in England of uniforms, clothing, and army goods, to be shipped to the State of Georgia, which State was then in rebellion, and was waging war upon the United States; that it was expressly understood and agreed that the money thus obtained was to be used thus illegally, and that the money was used in the English market for this purpose; that all the goods purchased with the money were contraband of war; that they were shipped from England to Nassau, Island of New-Providence, and thence run into the State of Georgia, in violation of the blockade established by the United States. All this the defendants claim was in violation of the foreign enlistment acts of Great Britain, and of her neutrality laws, and, moreover, that it was a violation of the law of nations. As a counter-claim the defendants set up that the State of Georgia, through Gov. Brown, paid to the plaintiffs at least the sum of $16,000 on account of the uniforms, clothing, and other contraband goods purchased in England and brought into that State by way of Nassau.

The testimony being all in, Mr. Chas. S. Baker, counsel for the defendants, asked that the complaint be dismissed for the reason that the whole transaction was illegal, and void from its inception. The motion to dismiss was argued pro and con at considerable length.

Judge BALCOM dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, and in doing so he said the note in suit was given in a transaction between parties whereby they agreed and were enabled to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States during the rebellion in 1864 and 1865. For this reason the courts of this State will not enforce the payment of this note, or any one like it. No new arrangement has been made and carried out between the parties, which purges the original transaction of the turpitude which entered into it. The Court will not enforce the contract and the motion to dismiss the complaint must be granted.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Parsons; for defendants, Mr. Charles S. Baker.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MARCH 2.

Judges Barbour, Jones and McCunn Presiding.

"OUR AMERICAN COUSIN"—LAURA KEENE'S RIGHTS IN THE PLAY—HER VERDICT AGAINST JNO. S. CLARKE SET ASIDE.

Laura Keene, respondent, vs. *Jno. S. Clarke, appellant.*—A decision in this case, which was argued at the April Term, 1867, of the Court, before Judges Robertson, Barbour and Monell was rendered to-day. It was an appeal from the verdict of the jury awarding damages to Laura Keene for the representation by John S. Clarke, at the Winter Garden, in October, 1865, of the play of "Our American Cousin," to which Miss Keene claims exclusive title by purchase from the author. The case was carried to the General Term of this Court on exceptions taken by Mr. Clarke's counsel to the exclusion of certain evidence offered by him on the trial, and also to the denial of his motion for a nonsuit. The Court now decides that the exceptions, or at least a portion of them, were well taken, and sets aside the verdict, and orders a new trial—costs to abide the result.

The decision of the Court is set forth in a very lengthy opinion by Chief Justice ROBERTSON, in which he holds that the owner of a theatrical play is bound to give some notice to the audience, either by indorsement on the tickets of admission, or by notices posted in the theatre, that auditors will not be allowed to commit the same to memory for the purpose of representation elsewhere. "Such precautions," says Judge ROBERTSON, "are necessary to protect the exclusive right to an uncopyrighted production; otherwise they will stand on the same footing as if they had been copyrighted." A promise not to commit the play to memory is not, he says, implied, by the mere admission to hear it, but must be guaranteed by some notice or caution from the owner. The Court also holds that the owner of a play, by permitting its production for a great length of time in divers theatres, may be held to have abandoned his claim to the exclusive right to the play, and that evidence offered by defendant on the trial to prove how many times "Our American Cousin" had been played without Miss Keane's permission, between 1858 and 1865, the time of the alleged course of action, was improperly ruled out, inasmuch as it had a bearing on the question whether Miss Keane had abandoned her exclusive claim to the play or not. The Court also holds that the "gags" introduced into the play by Mr. Jefferson cannot be claimed as Miss Keane's property merely because Jefferson was playing for her when he introduced them, but that the "gags" aforesaid were no part of the written play claimed to have been purchased by Miss Keane, and, being the mere utterances of memory, might be committed to memory and uttered by others with impunity. These are the chief points in the opinion of the Court, which were concurred in by Judge BARBOUR and dissented from by Judge MONELL.

SUPERIOR COURT—MARCH 2.

Trial Term, Part I., of this Court adjourned today for one week, in consequence of the illness of Judge MONELL.

In Part II., before Judge GARVIN, the calendar was called, and no case being ready the Court adjourned to Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MARCH 2.

Parts I. and II. of this Court adjourned till Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, no cause being ready for trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Only two cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as follows:

William Golden, indicted for grand larceny, put in a plea of attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to State Prison for one year and six months.

Catharine Reilly, who pleaded guilty to the same crime, had sentence suspended, it being her first offence, and she having taken the property (a cloak) when intoxicated, and having at once restored it.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 2.

By Judge Barnard.

Rebecca Kattenhorn vs. Morris Tuska; allowance of five per cent.

Frederick G. Ford vs. C. M. Northrop; report of referee confirmed.

Mailiard vs. Alloway; allowance of five per cent.

Cornelia A. Wallace vs. William Wallace; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judge Barrett.

Merrill vs. Carrere; motion for leave to renew denied, with $10 costs. (See memorandum.)

Same vs. Same; motion to strike out part of answer as sham and for judgment upon the residue as frivolous granted, with $10 costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The March Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge RUSSEL.

The panel of Grand Jurors was called, but owing to the absence of a large number of those summoned, the formation of a Grand Jury was postponed until Monday next. Petit jurors were also called, but few of them answered to their names, and the Clerk was directed to record a fine of $25 against each absentee.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY ROBBERY.

A motion to have two indictments against Dan Noble quashed, has been under consideration by Judge RUSSEL for several days, and yesterday a decision was rendered granting the prayer of the accused.

Judge RUSSEL, in rendering his decision in the matter, rehearsed the circumstances of the alleged robbery, and the action of the authorities in reference thereto. He said that in December, 1866, $235,-000 worth of United States bonds were stolen from the office of the Royal Insurance Company in Wall-street, in this City. Of this large amount, the sum of $80,000 was subsequently traced to various parties. In August, 1867, Noble was arrested at Elmira, N. Y., where he had been living for several months, upon suspicion of being implicated in the theft. A lengthy examination took place before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, which resulted in the discharge of the prisoner, the magistrate deciding that there was not probable cause to believe him guilty. Notwithstanding this the Grand Jury, at the January term of the Court of General Sessions, found two indictments against Noble—one charging him, jointly with Jas. Griffin and Frank Knapp, with stealing the bonds, and the other charging him with receiving them with a guilty knowledge. The Judge proceeded to say: It is provided by statute (2d R. S., 726, sec. 42) that if there be at any time pending against the same defendant two indictments for the same offence, or two indictments for the same matter, although charged as different offences, the indictment first found shall be deemed to be superseded by such second indictment, and shall be quashed. The objects of these provisions of the statute are stated by Justice Nelson—first, to indicate a rule which shall guide the public prosecutor and the Court in respect to the indictment upon which a trial may be had; second, to enable the prisoner to know upon which indictment he will be tried; third, to protect the accused from the injustice of being held to bail at the same time upon two separate indictments charging the same offence. It is held that the finding of a second indictment does not, *ipso facto*, supersede the first—the action of a court being necessary. The first indictment having necessarily to be quashed, the second must also be quashed, for there is no evidence to support it, (the second indictment.) The minutes of the Grand Jury in this latter instance exhibit the fact plainly and clearly that no new testimony was offered to or called for by the Grand Jury bearing upon a criminal receiving, and in the nature of things the testimony to show him and others jointly to be thieves, cannot justify a presentment against him as a receiver. In conclusion the Judge said: My conviction is that both indictments are faulty in not sufficiently describing the property under the statute, and that the indictment for the criminal receiving could not be sustained on a trial in consequence of its allegation that the thieves are unknown. (Whitehead vs. The People, 32 N. Y. R., p. 471.) Let an order be entered by the Clerk of this Court, absolutely quashing each of the indictments in question.

The Court was adjourned until Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Lott.

LIBEL SUIT.

Ethen L. Saunderson vs. *Wm. Caldwell and Horace P. Whitney.*—The plaintiff is a solicitor, residing in Brooklyn, and the defendants are proprietors of a paper called the *Sunday Mercury*, published in New-York. Mr. Saunderson brings a suit against Messrs. Caldwell and Whitney for $26,000 damages done to his character in consequence of an alleged libellous paragraph in the *Mercury*, of which the following is a copy: "Ethen L. Saunderson, extra Radical candidate, for Assembly, from Third, Fourth and Eleventh Wards of Brooklyn, did a good thing in his sober moments, in the way of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government for a fearful percentage. The blood money he got from the "boys in blue," in this way is supposed to be a big thing, and may elect him to the Assembly on the loyal ticket, although the soldiers and sailors are out in full force against him. Mr. Saunderson, in his complaint says that he is an attorney of good standing in Brooklyn, that the paragraph referred to charged that he improperly and dishonestly obtained money from the soldiers in his professional capacity as lawyer by making extortionate charges upon them, and that the libel was issued with the intent to injure plaintiff's professional character, and prejudice the election. The defence admits having published the paragraph in question; that the plaintiff did collect a number of soldiers' claims, and made a good thing for himself and the soldiers; that an organization of soldiers and sailors nominated another candidate; that Mr. Saunderson caused himself to be published as the only soldiers' and sailors' candidate, thereby deceiving voters of the district; that the defendants were legally justified in acting as they had done, for they honestly believed the election of said E. L. Sunderson would be a public injury, and that instead of the publication of the article being an injury to the plaintiff it has been a positive benefit to him. The case came before Judge Lott this day on the motion of Judge Reynolds for plaintiff, to strike out of the answer the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs, each entire, or such portions of them as would seem proper and meet, on the ground of immateriality and irrelevancy and redundancy, and for such other and further ruling as the Court shall be pleased to grant. The case for the defendants was argued by Mr. Place, who submitted: 1st, That the plaintiff is too late with his motion, for the reason that he had accepted the issue tendered by this answer, and noticed the case for trial before the notice of motion was served; 2d, that the alleged sham and frivolous matter is irrelevant, and proper matter to be set up in mitigation of damages. The Court ruled in favor of the defendants.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

J. Creighton vs. *Registrar Schurig.*—The plaintiff is reporter for a New-York journal, and the defendant is Registrar of Kings County. A peremptory *mandamus* was recently issued by Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, First District, to compel the Registrar to permit an examination of the records of his office at any time the relator chose, during office hours. Mr. Barnard moved to-day, before Judge Lott, of the Second District of the Second Supreme Court, to set aside the peremptory *mandamus*, and have the trial of the issue move to this Court. The motion made by the Registrar's counsel was granted.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALIMONY CASE.

Mary McCarthy vs. *Denis McCarthy.*—Mr. Bernard Hughes, attorney for plaintiff, moved this morning for an order to compel defendant to pay counsel fee and alimony to his wife Mary, as recently ordered by Judge Tappen. A suit had been brought for divorce on the ground of various acts of cruelty committed by him on her. She alleged that this ill-treatment continued for a number of years, from shortly after their marriage to December last, when he deserted her. Both parties were married in October, 1861, at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and the ill-treatment complained of commenced in July, two weeks after the birth of a baby, and while she was nursing it. He then struck her in various parts of the body, at the same time using most disgusting language of a threatening nature. Last Christmas three years he beat her and abused her in a brutal manner, and threatened to kill her, at the same time producing a knife and striking her in the face; he split her lip with his closed fist, caught her by the hair of the head and said he wished he could cut the tongue and mouth out of her; in October, 1864, when leaving Classon-avenue, he came home with a loaded revolver, and while he presented it at her with one hand he struck her on the mouth with the other; she ran from the house and sought refuge in an adjoining stable while in her night dress. He followed, she had to leave, and was compelled to go to the house of a neighbor. In October, 1865, he smashed everything in the house; and in October, 1866, he capped the climax of his offences by deserting her and leaving her penniless. Judge LOTT ordered an attachment to be issued for the defendant returnable to the 16th instant; in the meantime that he be allowed to bail in the sum of $500.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I., AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1102	Bostwick vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.	480	Fant vs. Ingersoll et al.
1310	Israel vs. Hogan.	632	Henry vs. 42d-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Co.
1328	Wagner et al vs. Wehler.	184	Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
1332	Fish et al. vs. Riggs et al.	770	Gressen vs. Haufman et al.
1342	Same vs. Same.	818	Higgins et al. vs. Gager.
846	Osgood, Rec'r., vs. Mills. Ex.	890	Ontario Bank vs. McNeil.
1080	Same vs. Same.	378	Cushman vs. Rowland et al.
362	Carow vs. Kelly, Sh'ff.	944	Bell et al. vs. Waterbury et al.
886	Smith vs. Deyo.	466	Drake vs. Barstow, Pres., &c.
980	Sanders vs. Bair et al.		
2736	Hull et al. vs. Harris et al.		

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
134	Sharkey vs. Franklin.	959	Potter vs. Hyman et al.
108½	Matthews vs. Hobby.	790	Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
164	Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	554	Tucker vs. Grenelle et al.
856	Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.	555	Same vs. Same.
1190	Ryan, Admx., vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.	1196	Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
1037	Annett vs. Crary et al	1090	Rugg vs. Wagstaff et al.
697	Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impl'd.	624	Brouner vs. The Mayor, &c.
993	Erbin vs. Lorillard.	1042	Neptune S. S. Co. vs. Savage et al.
1054	Graydon vs. Myers et al.	1010	Darling vs. Waterbury.
1092	Jordan vs. Knapp et al.		
575	White vs. The Mayor, &c.		

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

No definite number of cases will be assigned for a day calendar. The Judge will call the entire calendar each morning at the opening of the court. Causes may be set down for any day during the first week, but not thereafter.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
54	Summers vs. Rogers.	111	Starin vs. Newkirk.
56	Nason vs. Pearson.	116	Stewart vs. Schultz.
62	Rose, Jr., vs. McBrain.	132	Central National Bank vs. Suit.
91	Bartlett vs. Lynd.		
94	Thurber vs. Little.		
95	Butterworth vs. Volkening.		

Call No 138—Wulff vs. Bohn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday next.

Part II.—Held in the Engine-house, corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
3848	Eagleson vs. Broughton.	2864	Bertram vs. Lang et al.
2078	Security Ins. Co. vs. New-Jersey Steam Navigation Co.	323	McCormack vs. Lees.
2618	Sturgis vs. New-Jersey Steam Nav. Co.	3688	Toledo L. & N. I. R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
3332	Buhler vs. Goldstein et al.	3160	Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.
3642	White et al. vs. Arkush.	3514	Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al.
3348	Dodge et al. vs. N. Y. and Washington Steamship Co.	3828	Stern vs. Sonneberg et al.
3832	Koenig vs. Schwedler.	2336	Trask et al. vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
		3268	Krug et al. vs. Schneider.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
889	Hillyer vs. Coolidge.	1041	Borsten vs. N. Y. Cigar and T. M'f'g. Co
1125	Binsse vs. Ludecas.	1043	The Mayor, &c., vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co.
845	McClare vs. Douglass.	1044	Khener vs. Hermann.
841	Duncan vs. Simon.	1044	The Mayor, &c., vs. The Bleecker-st and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
858	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.		
1037	Falke et al. vs. Stern et al.		
1036	Levison vs. Friedlander.	1046	The Mayor, &c., vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1039	Schumacher, &c., vs. Place et al.	1047	The Mayor, &c., vs. The Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
1040	Lathrop vs. Palmenburg.		

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
886	Kaiser vs. Kallman.	1016	Litchfield vs. Sibberns et al.
925	Kennedy vs. Siegmann et al.	875	Ward vs. Gott.
986	Arnold vs. Bedford.	1014	Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
684	Sinclair vs. Allaire.	476	McTerney vs. Murphey, et al.
976	Allen, Adm'r., &c., vs. Goodman.	1015	Hobart vs. Lockwood et al.
995	Churchill vs. Bradley.	921	Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
888	Hill vs. Reed.	950	McChester vs. The Mayor, &c.
856	Secord vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
161	O'Hara vs. Carpenter.	290	Marmion vs. Johnson.
193	Gavitt vs. Christie.	294	Brittany vs. Hart.
200	Squires vs. Osgood.	295	Colby vs. Schloemer.
219	Christopher vs. Wilson.	302	Jacobs vs. Harris.
—	Buckley vs. Cooy.	308	Carr vs. Stout.
—	Stilwell vs. Mount.	313	Dennis vs. Humphrey.
—	Ryan vs. McElroy.	316	Johnson vs. Thompson.
—	Bray vs. Bogardus.	318	Schneitter vs. Cammeit.
—	Brett vs. Moss.		
—	Eltry vs. Halberstadt.	319	Zeller vs. Foss.
—	Bluxome vs. Hertz.	321	Lewis vs. Houghton.
277	Fischer vs. Funer.	322	Bennett vs. Schwartz.
278	Solomon v. Eggert.	327	Wooster vs. Bennett.
280	Marcus vs. Walters.	329	Flock vs. Koehler.
—	Waldron vs. Ritchings.	333	Wagner vs. Sohl.
285	Lamb vs. Willie.	336	Broadstreet vs. Coit.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
24	Schneider vs. Hosch.	35	Baker vs. Campbell.
25	Stelwag vs. Powell.	36	Schmadex vs. Lindahl.
26	Peterson vs. Supt. of the Poor.	37	Bender vs. Warslenbergh.
27	White vs. Alexander.	38	Morgan vs. Higgins.
28	Tate vs. Taylor & Wilson.	39	Cohn vs. Mawn.
29	Stewart vs. Sams.	40	Keenan vs. Glaw.
31	Mackay vs. Aradelse.	41	Rafter vs. Patel.
32	Eberle vs. Gramer.	42	Rogan vs. Finegan.
33	Michaels vs. Campbell.	43	Kayser vs. Harft.
34	Donohue vs. Bergen.	44	Montay vs. Marx.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2, 1868.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110½	100	Atlantic Mail	98
115,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107⅝	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40½
1,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	106⅛	100	Mer. Union Ex.	35
4,000	do	106⅛	20	do.....2d call	35
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	106⅝	100	Adams Ex.	73½
41,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	100⅝	100	do	73⅝
100,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅝	300	N. Y. Cen.	128½
1,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	103	100	do..2d call s30	128⅜
2,000	do	102⅝	100	do.	128⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new	61⅜	90	Erie R.	66½
1,000	do	61⅜	800	do	66
1,000	Virginia 6s..x-c	49½	200	do.....b30	66¼
500	do	48	1100	do	65⅞
23,000	N. C. St. 6s...x-c	60	1400	do	65¾
1,000	Mo. St. 6s...x-c	85⅛	500	do	65⅞
1,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	87⅝	200	do.....2d call	66
3,000	Ga. St. 6s	71	200	Bos. Hart. & Erie	16
1,000	Mich. C. 8s, N. Bs	112½	10	Erie Pref.	76⅜
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st	88	250	do	76½
200	Citizen's Gas	140	200	Reading R.	93⅜
100	West. U. Tel	34⅛	100	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	101½
50	do	34⅜	100	Chic. & N. W Pf.	73½
100	do.....2d call	34⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	22	20	do	108
300	Pacific Mail	110⅛	200	M. & St. P. R.	51¾
100	do.....b30	110¼	10	Chic. B. & Q. R.	150
25	do	110	47	New-Jersey R.	132½
			700	P., Ft. W. & C.	100
			400	do.....2d call	100
			300	O. & Miss. R.	30¾
			100	do	30⅝
			1200	do	30½
			60	M. & P.D.C. 2d Pf.	91

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106⅝	100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	110½	800	do	34
16,000	do	110⅝	650	do	33⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64	107⅜	400	do	33⅞
22,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅜	400	do	33⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	106⅜	200	do.....s60	33½
12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 New Issue	106⅞	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40½
12,500	do.....Small	107	70	do	41¼
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	101½	10	do	41
15,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅝	450	N. Y. Cen.	128
50,000	do.....3d ser.	105⅞	100	Erie R.	66
3,000	do.....Small	105⅝	700	do	65⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	66	1000	do	66
4,000	Tenn. 6s, new	61⅞	100	do	65⅞
2,000	do	61⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.	142¼
50,000	N. Car 6s.....x-c	61	60	Panama R.	345
60,000	do	61⅛	100	Reading R.	93¼
5,000	Missouri 6s..x-c	86⅜	28	do	94
4,000	Virginia 6s, new	44	150	do	93½
500	Pac. Mail	110	200	do	93
100	do	110½	5	Ill. Cen. R.	140
100	Atlantic Mail	98	100	Chic. & N. W.	63
			100	Mil. & St. P.	52
			200	P., F. W. & Ch.	99⅞
			49	do	100¼
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30¾
			800	do	30⅞
			100	do	30⅞
			1100	Tol., W. & W.	46½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams' Ex.....b60	74	200	Reading R.	93⅝
100	do	73⅝	400	do	93¼
200	Pacific Mail	110	300	T., W. & W.	46⅜
200	do	110⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	99⅞
600	do	110⅛	100	do	100
100	do.....c	110⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.....c	90⅜
100	do.....b5	110⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅝
400	W. U. Tel.	34⅜	400	Clev. & Tol.	106⅞
100	do.....s10	34½	200	do.....c	106⅞
200	do	34⅜	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	96
100	N. Y. C. R.....c	128½	200	Chic. & N. W.	62⅞
100	do.....s10	128⅜	600	do.....s15	62⅞
400	do	128⅜	200	do	62⅞
3100	Erie R.	65⅞	200	do	62⅞
600	do.....c	65⅞	200	do.....b10	62⅞
1200	do	65⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73
800	do.....b10	65⅞	200	do	73⅛
400	do.....b5	67⅝	200	do.....c	73
1100	do.....s3	65⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quicksilver	22	500	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜
100	Pacific Mail	110¼	200	do	128⅜
100	do	110⅜	100	do.....c	128½
400	do.....b10	110¼	100	do	128⅜
300	Atlantic Mail	98	100	M. & St. P.	52
100	West. U. Tel.....c	34⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67⅛
200	Reading R.	93⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅞
800	Erie R.	66⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅜
2800	do	66⅛	300	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅛
1000	do.....b10	66⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	63⅛
800	do.....c	66⅜	400	do	63⅛
800	do.....b30	66⅝	500	do	63⅛
500	do.....s10	66⅛	100	do.....c	63⅛
2600	do	66½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b60	73⅜
3500	do	66⅜	300	do	73⅜
3200	do	66⅜	800	do	73½
100	Tol., W. & W.	46⅝	800	do	73⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mar. U. Ex.	35¾	200	N. Y. Cen.	128
200	Mar. Pf.	11½	100	do.....b60	128¼
300	Canton Co.	62	1800	do	127⅞
200	Pacific Mail	109¾	800	do	127¾
500	West U. Tel.	33¾	900	do.....b30	128
100	do	34	200	do.....b30	128
100	do.....s10	33¾	600	do.....s10	127⅞
3100	Erie R.	66¾	200	do.....s10	127⅞
500	do.....b4	66¼	200	do	127⅞
500	do.....s5	66¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R. b10	90¼
200	Reading	93¾	100	do	90⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	51⅞	100	C., R. I. & P.	96⅞
100	M. & St. P. Pf.....b10	67¾	100	Chi. & N. W.....s10	63⅜
300	Tol. & Tol.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞

MONDAY, March 2—P. M.

The sales of Gold fell off nearly 1 ₩ cent. to-day as compared with the average sales of Saturday, and the quotation at 4 o'clock stood 140⅞@141 ₩ cent., as against 141⅞@141⅞ Saturday afternoon. The disbursement to-day of the March Interest on the United States 10-40 years Loan, 5 ₩ cents., which will amount to about $3,000,000 at New-York and $1,500,000 at the other Treasury Offices, and a further arrival from California weakened the market, and caused the Gold for Cash delivery to be more abundant. The rates of Interest paid for carrying over balances were 5@6 ₩ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were also easier, and 109⅞ ₩ cent. 60 days on London was generally quoted as the standard rate. A large amount of New-Orleans Cotton Bills on England is reported to have been received by some of the Bankers. The Cable news was again dull and lower for Cotton, but steady for United States 5-20s of 1862. The latter improved in our own market from 109⅞ to 110⅛, and the Public Funds generally were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. better on the Gold bearing Bonds than on the sales of Saturday. The 7-30 ₩ cents. were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. higher; the whole market, in this department of the Stock Exchange, closing firm. The Money market worked easy at 6 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. There was some demand, near the close of the day to carry Gold and some of the Railway Stocks. The State Bonds were firm, especially at the closing Boards, on North Carolinas, Tennessees and Missouris. The latter are now sold exclusive of the 21 ₩ cent. overdue coupons, funded to-day into new Bonds.

The Railway market was much excited again on Erie Common Stock, and all sorts of Street rumors, as well as repeated fluctuations in price, were indulged in by the operators for and against the Stock. The *Bear ish* interest in it greatly preponderates. The other New-York and Western Roads were well supported, and a further advance was made in both classes of Northwest, making 2½@3 ₩ cent. since the middle of last week, under the lead of Mr. HENRY KEEP, who is now among the prominent men (if not the most prominent and controlling,) of the Board of Directors of the Company. A personal admirer of this gentleman, on the occasion of his admission to membership at the Open Board of Brokers, communicates an interesting sketch of his business career, which, while differing somewhat with the author in his extravagant appreciation of, Mr. KEEP's Railway success, we take pleasure in publishing below. The Miscellaneous Stocks were lower on Pacific Mail, after a pretty active business at 110⅛@110 ₩ cent. The Western Telegraph was weaker by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. under a continued eagerness to put out *short* contracts. The last Board sales of Canton Company were at 62 ₩ cent. The Express Stocks quiet.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Public Funds left off strong. The Border State Bonds firm. Gold steady at 141 ₩ cent.; Erie shares better than at the 3:15 Board; the Northwest stocks still advancing; Common, 64⅞ ₩ cent.; New-York Central closed lower than on Saturday by ⅛@¼ ₩ cent.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	104½	*101	Missouri	105½	*86⅞
U. S. 5-20, 1862	109⅞	111⅛	Northwest	62⅛	64⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅝	107	N. West Pref.	73½	73⅞
N. Y. Central	128⅜	128⅛	Rock Island	96⅜	96⅜
Erie	66⅞	66⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅛	100
Hudson	142⅛	143⅛	W.U. Telegraph	34½	33⅞
Reading	93⅜	93⅞	M'chants' Union	34½	35
Mich. Southern	90⅜	90⅞	St. Paul Pref.	67⅛	67⅞
Ohio and Miss	30¾	30⅞	St. Paul Com.	51½	51⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅝	94	Pacific Mail	110⅛	109⅞
Toledo	107⅛	107⅞	American Gold	141⅛	141
Tenn 6s, new	61⅜	61⅞	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. 1868	109	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1868	110	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛
6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	110½	5-20 con., 1865, new is.	106⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	110½	5-20 coup., 1867	107
5-20 reg., 1862	106⅝	10-40 reg., 1874	100⅞
5-20 con., small, 1862	106	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	107	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. C. 7 ₩ c. 1870	102½	Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99⅛
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	108½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛
N. Y. Bounty Loan	108½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, '72	103	Illinois war loan	99
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, '73	103	Indiana 5 ₩ c.	90
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, '74	103	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, '75	103	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. B'y loan, '77	103	Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L.	100
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, '78	103	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. ex-c.	66
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, '71	96	Tennessee new bds	61⅞
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, '74	97	Virginia 6s., ex-c	49½
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. B'y loan, '76	93	Virginia 6s., n. b.	44
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	102	Georgia 6s.	71
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102	Georgia 7s, new bds	91⅛
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	61⅛
Illinois reg. 1860	99⅛	North Car. 6s. n. b.	60½
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s. ex-d	86⅞
Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	87
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133	Bank of the Repub.	110
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	106
Merchants	118	Irving	107
Mechanics'	122	Metropolitan	132
Union	116	Nassau	105
City	186	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	105	St. Nicholas	104
Tradesmen's	130	Imp'rs. & Traders'	122
Fulton	157	Park	148
National	110	Manuf'sk Merchants	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Central National	106
State of New-York	111	Fourth National	104
Ocean	102	Ninth National	104⅛
American Exchange	119	Tenth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	71
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	126½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	126½	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	97
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-72	101½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	104½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	85
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	96
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	104½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	82	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	85½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100	Joust & Chi. 1st M.	101
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	80½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,295,032 24; total payments, $2,096,801 62; balance, $99,437,849 89. The receipts include for Customs, $477,000; for Gold Notes, $92,000.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company are paying the March Interest on the Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company.

Mr. CHARLES A. LAMONT was to-day elected a member of the Open Board of Brokers.

The Lansing (Mich.) *State Republican* of Feb. 27 says:

"The cash balance in the State Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, was $582,113 96. On the 31st of December the balance was $559,354 31. January 31 it was $542,113 21, and on the 25th of February about $570,000, only $12,000 less than at the close of the fiscal year.

There has been received on account of the State tax of 1867, $270,000; and from the specific tax on railroads, $118,000. The receipts from tax on Insurance Companies are twenty per cent. more than last year, and they will probably exceed $60,000, as they were $52,000 in 1867.

Of the $318,219 50 of State indebtedness, to be paid in January, $303,000 has been paid, and the following sums will be paid as soon as bonds and coupons are presented: $8,000, Two Million Loan; $4,500, War Bonds, and $3,000 in coupons.

The Treasury receipts will continue to increase, and will probably exceed $800,000 in July."

Comptroller STIMSON, of Detroit, has sent us the following official statement of the resources, indebtedness, &c., of the City of Detroit, the population of which city is estimated at the present time not less than 85,000, and rapidly increasing:

Actual valuation of taxable real and personal estate, as per assessment rolls for 1867	$58,242,104
Corporate property of the City of Detroit, not taxable as assessed	2,303,535
Personal property held by residents, being invested by bonds, exempt by law, or stocks of different kinds, estimated at	20,000,000
Total	$80,545,639

This may be divided as follows:

Lands	$27,619,346
Buildings	16,492,133
Personal property	36,434,160
Total	$80,545,639

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY JAN. 1, 1868:

Total amount of outstanding bonds of the city, exclusive of the water works	$466,556
Bonds issued by the water works, and guarantied by the city	700,000
The cost of the water works amount to	793,651

All of the city liabilities the past year have been met as they became due, and the cash in the treasury Jan. 1, 1868, was $118,528 59.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor.
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller.
WM. B. HOWE, Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

One of Our Great Railroad Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

HENRY KEEP was elected unanimously on Saturday a member of the Open Board of Stock Brokers. We hardly know which of the two is most honored by the event. After the meeting he gave an entertainment to the whole Board. A few words about his career will be interesting and profitable.

HENRY KEEP is now one of the millionaires of New-York, a controlling Director in the Michigan Southern and in the great Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and is propelling several large operations, the burden of which would "break the beads" (as the Frenchmen say) of ten common men. In the course of his career he has established nine banks, owned and managed six of them at once, wielding a larger banking capital than any other private banker in the country. He reorganized and put the very life into two great railroads, filled the Presidency of a third road greater than either, and promoted their stockholders' interest as diligently as his own. For twelve years he effected nearly all the exchanges between Canada and the States, an account of which transactions would furnish a most entertaining chapter of finance and keep Wall-street in chuckles for a week. All this he has done and attained while still in his prime; and yet he started life without a penny or a helping friend.

Now, how did he do it? Partly, doubtless, through superior gifts inherited from a superior mother. But these natural gifts had to employ natural laws and means; and these last are within the reach of everybody, old or young, in his own measure. How, then, did HENRY KEEP do it?

He began, like the first ASTOR, like MOSES TAYLOR, A. T. STEWART, GIRARD, with the sound, homely virtues of industry and economy. At 18 he worked, and worked well, for $7 a month, but he laid up money on that. It took him two years and a half to get together his first $200. He never even indulged himself with a pair of skates. He never once played a game of chance for money; and as he believes still in what he practised then, he advises young men to take early some steady business, to content themselves with gradual accumulation, and to "keep out of Wall-street." His perseverance also has proved a mighty power. Once fixing upon his object and carefully arranging his plans of action, he sticks to it to the death; laboriously undermining every obstacle, traveling far and near, by day and night, across seas, if need be; and then biding patiently for a year or years, the sure result. His long and richly successful career in Canada was persisted in against incessant bodily fatigue and greater opposition than any private individual in legitimate business perhaps ever encountered. And in all these operations, involving at times millions of money, and undergoing the jealous scrutiny of hundreds of interested parties, all men agree in saying, "HENRY KEEP never broke faith with his fellow-men." This, to our mind, is the proudest feature of the story. And while we hate the poisonous maxim which commends honesty because it is the best policy, we heartily believe that, at this moment, this good name is a stronger power in Mr. KEEP's financial operations and social life than all his wealth.

WALL STREET.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bleecker-st., w. s., 85.1 n. of Charles-st., 21.3x70	$15,500
Bloomingdale Road, w. s., 58.7½ ft. n. of 116th-st., 2 lots, 55.7x123.5½	5,000
Bloomingdale Road, w. s., 7 9-10 acres	121,250
Broadway, e. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 33d-st., 23.3x65.10x15.6 x22.3x75.5½x60x51.3	nom.
Cannon and Stanton sts., n. e. cor., 75x75	30,000
Chambers-st., s. s., No. 156	28,000
Goerck-st., No. 155, 20.10x100	4,800
Hester-st., No. 27, 25x75	25,750
Hudson-st., Nos. 78 and 80	30,000
Houston-st., n. s., 386.0½ ft. w. 1st-av., 25x102.4¼	22,000
Jones-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 25x100	11,150
Leonard-st., No. 154	6,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 69.11 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 30.1x50	18,550
Suffolk-st., e. s., 125.1 ft. n. of Hester-st., 25.3x100.5	26,250
1st-st. and 1st-av., n. w. cor., 25x100	27,500
4th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x96.2	10,125
7th-st., s. s., 98 ft. w. of 2d-av., 22x90.10	4,000
7th-st., n. s., 363 ft. w. of Av. C, 25x97.6	9,450
12th-st., n. s., 318 ft. w. of Av. B, 25x103.3	11,850
13th-st., s. s., 242 ft. from 5th-av., 22x78.3	
13th-st., s. s., between 5th-av. and University-place, triangular lot	18,000
27th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 5th-av., 98.9x101x24x25x 74.6x35	40,000
27th-st. and 5th-av., n. e. cor., two lots, 98.9x25x 70.9x100x28	105,000
32d-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	10,300
34th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	17,800
38th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,300
43d-st., s. s., 366.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.8x100.4	16,050
46th-st., n. s., 153.4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x 100.5	9,000
46th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x100.5	9,000
46th-st., n. s., 2.0 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	45,000
46th-st., n. s., 136.8 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x 100.5	9,000
51st-st., n. s., 800 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.8x100.5	20,750
56th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21.3x100.5	26,250
62d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	13,471
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	13,578
68th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., 10 lots, 200x100.5	38,000
77th-st., n. s., 144 ft. w. of Av. A, 2 lots, 50x102.2	2,500
82d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	36,000
85th-st., s. s., 255.5½ ft. w. of 3d-av., 94.9½x102.2½	20,000
85th-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2	8,750
88th-st. and 9th-av., s. e. cor., 125x100.8	16,300
89th-st. and 9th-av., s. e. cor., 75.6x100	
88th-st., n. s., 625 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8	11,800
116th-st. and Bloomingdale Road, s. w. cor., 58.7½ x85.1½	5,000
116th-st. and Bloomingdale Road, 2 lots, 58.7½x 100.4¾	5,000
Avenue A, w. s., 522 ft. n. of 77th-st., 25x94	1,110
Lexington-av., No. 95, 22.8½x100	20,000
2d-av., w. s., 89.9 ft. n. of 2d-st., 22x100	17,500
4th-av. and 39th-st., n. w. cor., 80x123.5½	47,500
6th-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. of 22d-st., 26x100	35,000
6th-av. and 52d-st., s. w. cor., 3 lots, 75.6x100	31,500
8th-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. n. of 88th-st., 25.2x100	6,950
8th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25.2x100	16,500
9th-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 67th-st., 2 lots, 50x100	9,000
11th-av., w. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 65th st., 4 lots, 100x 100.5	3,000
Lots Nos. 189, 190, 191, 192 Stryker's Bay farm	16,000

Leases Recorded.

Charles-st., No. 32, 5 years, per year	$7,000
Chatham-st., No. 61, 3 years, per year	2,500
Greenwich-st., No. 164, 3 years, per year	5,000
Maiden-lane, No. 88, 5 years, per year	3,500
W. 24th-st., No. 119, 4 years, per year	1,500
45th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5, 20 yrs., per year	125

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., Howard-av., s. e. cor., 225x183.2½x225x 225.9	$2,150
Bergen-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. Classon-av., 50x174.9x63x 213	1,400
Carroll and Court sts., s. e. cor., house and lot, 29.5x93	30,000
Conselyea-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. Graham-av., 25x100	2,000
Grand-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. Lorrimer-st., 24x110	5,000
Hanson-place, s. s., 173 ft. w. Fort Greene-place, house and lot, 22x100	16,800
Houston-st., w. s., 280 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 48x100	2,000
Johnson-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	1,800
Oakland-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. Meserole-av., 25x100	789
Pearl-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x102.9	nom.
President-st., s. s., 336.8 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 16. 8x100	3,750
Sackett-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x100, q.c.	300
Schermerhorn-st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of Nevin-st., 20x 100.9	7,000
State and Smith sts., n. w. cor., h. and l., 20x78.2½ x19x11½x7	12,000
Tompkins-place and Degraw-st., n. w. cor., 66.6x75	25,210
Union-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 10x80—q. c.	450
Union-st., n. s., 2,2.2 ft. w. of Hicks-st., h. and l., 10x61.3x100x61	6,000
Van Brunt-st., e. s., 50 ft. n. Degraw-st., 25x90	2,150
Van Buren-st., n. s., 358.4 ft. e. Nostrand-av., 16.8x 100	3,443
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 266.4 ft. e. 5th-av., 20x80	7,050
Walworth-st., w. s., 207.9 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 25x100 (Sheriff's sale)	330
Walworth-st., w. s., 207.9 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 25x100	500
South 1st-st., s. s., 103.6 ft. w. 4th-st., 25x100	3,600
South 2d-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. 6th-st., 20x80	6,800
South 3d-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. 9th-st., 25x100	2,200
3d-st., n. s., 152.5 ft. w. 7th-av., 22x80	22,000
8th-st., e. s., 114.4 ft. from Division-av., 27.9x22.6x 28.6x22.8	9,500
8th-st., n. s., 205.9 ft. e. 4th-av., 20x100	6,000
15th-st., s. s., 144 ft. e. Gowanus-av., 25x113.6	5,000
15th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. 4th-av., 25x113.6	
Bedford-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. Willoughby-av., 20x100	10,000
Classon-av., e. s., 170.10 ft. s. Pacific-st., 24.4x88	300
Clermont-av., w. s., 93.6 ft. n. Lafayette-av., 23x 73.2	4,500
Fulton-av., Gallatin-place, s. w. cor., 95.10x100	
Fulton-av., Smith-st., n. e. cor., 50x130	82,500
Flatbush-av., w. s., 157.10 n. w. Bergen-st., 45x48 x50x60x51x50	6,500
Fulton-av., n. s., adjacent to lots 399 and 409, 4th ward, 81x19.2x80x20	15,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. Franklin-av., 21x107.9	3,600
Putnam-av., Ormond-st., s. w. cor., 16.8x80	5,600
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. Johnson-st., 25x100	1,200
Union-av., w. s., lot 7,75, 25x100	5,300
Washington-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 20x92x 20x94	6,800
Washington-av., e. s., 220 ft. n. Myrtle-av., 20x100	7,250

Leases Recorded.

Scholes-st., No. 21, first floor and basement, 5 years, per year	300
Middle-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. 2d-av., 200.4x98x—x 98.10x45x51.8, 10 years, per year	700

New-Lots.

Lot 51, Map Belleplaine, 25x100	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Erie and South 2d sts., s. e. cor., 72.8x100	$12,300
Erie-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of South 7th-st., 25x100	3,000
Hudson-st., w. s., lot No. 16, block No. 2, 25x100, part of lot No. 2, rear of lot No. 19, 11x25	8,600

Hoboken.

Ann-st., s. s., lot No. 180, 25x100	$400
Ann-st., s. s., lot No. 188, 25x100	400
Monroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. n. of Ferry-st., 50x100	3,450

Hudson City.

Palisade-av., w. s., lot No. 3, map of Waverley	$8,200
Palisade-av. and Waverley-st., s. w. cor., lot No. 4	

Bergen.

West Side-av., s. e. s., adjoining Andrews' premises, 8 24-100 acres	$31,042

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SAFE, RELIABLE AND DESIRABLE STEADY INVESTMENTS the attention of capitalists is called to the merits and advantages of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. The holders of these securities are joint-investors with the United States Government in the most favored, valuable and productive railroad enterprise in the country, having the first claim thereon. Both principal and interest being made expressly payable in gold coin, conformably with the laws of the Pacific States, they possess peculiar and prominent attractions, and at this time yield nearly nine per cent. on the investment. Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Financial Agents of the Company, No. 5 Nassau-street, are receiving subscriptions at par and accrued interest.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 2, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	1	Barley, bushels	500
Flour, bbls	4,897	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	310	Pork, bbls	537
Cornmeal, bags	3,631	Cut Meats, pkgs	521
Wheat, bushels	1,975	Lard, pkgs	578
Corn, bushels	38,975	Beer, tcs. and bbls	18
Rye, bushels	869	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	3,360	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been quiet but firm at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and firm, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 13½c.@17½c., free, and 7½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day, though not materially altered in value. The aggregate sales since our last have been 1,900 bales, including 390 bales to spinners and 1,510 bales to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	20	20½	20½@20¾
Good Ordinary	21	21½	21½@22
Low Middling	22	22½	22½@22¾
Middling	23	23¼	23½@23¾
Good Middling	23½	24	24½@24¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	22,982
Receipts preceding week	23,982
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	191,576
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	416,088
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,670
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,439
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday last	7,051
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	98,300
Exports since Sept. 1	237,851
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,117
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,092
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,301
Estimated stock on hand here	49,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,562,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,330,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	940,000
Exports same time 1866-7	673,665
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,537,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	365,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	635,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and still further depressed in price, the medium and high grades especially having been quoted irregularly off again 10c.@20c. ₩ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,750 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 40@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 65@$10 10: common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 05@$10 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 30 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 40@$9 30
Extra State	9 65@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 20@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 35@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 75@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 00

Southern Flour has been depressed and lower, with a very moderate trade reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. at $9 10@$10 90 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales were reported of 540 sacks at $12 25@$13 75 for extras, ₩ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 40@$9 50 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal has been very dull and nominal in price at about $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 25@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in light supply and limited request at $5 40@$5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat have shown more eagerness to sell, and prices have favored buyers decidedly, yet the demand has been very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,000 bushels, including Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 45, delivered; No. 2 do., part at $2 37, from store, ₩ bushel. Corn has again declined sharply, under a pressure to realize, in the absence of any very active call from the home trade or from shippers. Sales have been reported of 64,500 bushels at $1 16@$1 22, chiefly at $1 18@$1 20 for New Mixed Western; $1 18@$1 20 for Old Mixed Western, in store; $1 21 for Old ditto, delivered; $1 23@$1 24 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 20@$1 22 for New Yellow Western; $1 20 for New White do.; $1 12@$1 18 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Rye, Barley, or Malt. Oats have been freely offered at a reduction of about 2c. ₩ bushel, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 40,000 bushels Western at 80c., in store.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses March 2, 1868.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,245,898	Barley	30,617
Corn	1,805,697	Malt	42,426
Oats	2,881,034	Peas	4,621
Rye	84,583		

HAY—North River Bale has been in less demand at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former prices, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 69½c.@71c. ₩ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Resin at $3 25@$8 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair request at rising prices, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 40; Red Oil at 65c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1 19@$1 23; Olive, $2 10@$2 15 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 11½c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Very little business has been transacted in Pork to-day, and there have been no remarkable changes in prices. Sales have been confined to 900 bbls., in lots, at $24 50@$24 62, closing at $24 62, regular, for New Western Mess, $23 12@$23 25, closing at $23 18, cash, for Old Mess; $22 50@$22 75, chiefly $22 50, for Western Prime Mess; $23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. New Mess, seller April, at $24 75 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair request and firm, at 14½c.@15½c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c., chiefly at 11c., for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 325 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been in limited demand at steady prices; sales 75 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands and 13c. for Short Ribs, ₩ lb. Lard has been dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c., for very inferior to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and wanted at 12c. for City and 11½c.@11¾c. for Country, ₩ lb. Beef has been in limited demand at $18@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 235 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in request, including Prime Mess at $32@$36 75, India Mess at $38@$40 and India Beef at $48 ₩ tierce; sales since our last, 445 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand from $31 50 @$35 50 for poor to very choice; sales 240 bbls. Butter has been in fair request at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime, and 58c.@60c. for choice and fancy selections of State, and 30c.@48c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair demand at 9c.@18½c., as extremes, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 179 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@14½c.; and 214 boxes Havana at from 12½c.@14½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@15½c.; 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in limited demand to-day; prices have not varied.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in February.

	Kentucky. Hhds.	Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Maryland. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock, Feb. 1, 1868	16,020	550	19	25	16,614
Received since	761	37	..	..	798
Total	16,781	587	19	25	17,412
Delivered since	2,589	33	..	..	2,622
Stock, Mar. 1, 1868	14,192	555	19	25	14,790

Brooklyn Inspection.

Stock, Feb. 1, 1868 ...hhds.	4,045
Received since	273
Total	4,318
Delivered since	718
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, March 1, 1868 ...hhds.	3,600
Total Stock	18,390
Same time, 1867	16,803
Same time, 1866	27,893

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in February.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.
Stock on hand, Feb. 1, 1868, bales	6,759	..	1,009
Received since	2,387	142	68
Total	9,146	142	1,077
Sales and reshipments to Feb. 29	2,252	120	100
Stock on hand March 1, 1868	6,894	22	977
Stock on hand March 1, 1867	9,995	25	1,398
Stock on hand March 1, 1866	11,983	..	1,019

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 200 bales Compressed Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10d. ₩ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 7s. 3d.; or if direct, at 9s. 4d. ₩ quarter.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

1868.

ANTE-WAR PRICES.

We are now receiving and opening our Spring Importations of BRITISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, which we shall be pleased to show to buyers. We will make it to the interest of both jobbers and retailers to examine them.

We are also opening our LINENS, WHITE GOODS and HOSIERY, many articles of which are as low as at any time previous to the war.

In addition to the above, we invite attention to our stocks of Cloths and other Woolens, Yankee Notions, Carpets, Ribbons, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., and also

3,000 CASES

DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.

Most popular styles at low prices.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,

Invite attention to their new and elegant stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED,

AND WHICH HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED IN THE BEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THEY OFFER NOVELTIES

IN RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, AND IN

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND,

INCLUDING

SOME ENTIRELY NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING AND WALKING SUITS.

ALSO,

IN SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, entrance on Grand-st.

N. B.—The Stock at Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st. is being closed out a sacrifice, preparatory to removing that business to our other stores.

STRIPED AND
PLAIN TERRYS,
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES AND STRIPED TWILLS.
OUR NEW STOCK LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS.
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

KID GLOVES, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

The business of this establishment is removed one door east of the late store.

While our new store is being erected, we shall continue to sell off our stock of ribbons, millinery and straw goods very cheap, at No. 313 Grand-st.

Look out for bargains all through March.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
No. 313 Grand-st., corner of Allen.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.

ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

WITHDRAWAL.—WE HAVE THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.
GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business, under the firm name of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
GEO. H. KENNEDY,
WM. J. HUTCHINSON,
H. BEEKMAN ANDREWS.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WARD, DICKSON & CO., at No. 296 Broadway, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. OLIVER D. WARD retiring. The remaining partners will liquidate all unsettled affairs of the firm, and continue the business at the same place and under the same firm.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
OLIVER D. WARD,
JAMES DICKSON,
WM. HENRY WARD.

THE FIRM OF DAVID R. ALLEN'S SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM H. ALLEN will settle up the affairs of the old concern and continue the ship-store business under the same title at No. 76 South-st., corner of Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
W. H. ALLEN,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
H. S. BIDWELL,
N. L. LATSON.

OFFICE OF FULLER, TREAT & COX,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 17 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.
MR. THEODORE COX THIS DAY withdraws from our firm by mutual consent.
FULLER, TREAT & COX.

No. 34 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
THE INTEREST OF GEO. H. KENNEDY and WM. J. HUTCHINSON in our firm ceases on and after this date. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

HOTELS.

THE ASTOR HOUSE WILL BE CLOSED for repairs on Wednesday, March 4.
C. A. STETSON & SONS.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX. Characters by Miss Minnie Hauck, Mme. Testa, Sig. Antonucci, and Sig. Ronconi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAUL PRY. Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. T. B. Ringgold, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Kate Ranoe.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST, FREDRICK THE GREAT, and THE DESERTER. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at 2½ and 7½ every afternoon and evening; a Living Giraffe, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, 300,000 Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE OCTOROON. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE. By Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* of yesterday is confident that the new Ministry is now complete. Mr. DISRAELI, it would appear, has called a private meeting of the Tory members of Parliament.

The Grand Jury in the County Down have adopted a resolution denunciatory of party processions.

The Zollverein Convention assembled in Berlin yesterday, and was addressed by Count BISMARCK. The discussion of the Convention will be confined to commercial subjects.

Admiral TEGETHOFF has been placed in command of the Austrian Navy.

NAMYK PASHA has been placed at the head of the Turkish War-office in the place of MEHEMED RUCHID PASHA.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was occupied throughout its session, yesterday, in considering the rules to govern the impeachment trial. The rules were considered separately, and debate ensued upon each. Without material alteration they were adopted as heretofore printed in the TIMES.

In the House, in Committee of the Whole, debate on the impeachment articles was resumed, speeches being limited to fifteen minutes each. Several of the members obtained leave to have their speeches printed, and so did not deliver them. Mr. BUTLER offered as an amendment an additional article, reciting that President JOHNSON had on divers occasions, and in various places, denounced Congress and sought to bring reproach upon that body, and reciting the speech of Mr. JOHNSON wherein he declared Congress a "body hanging on the verge of the Government, and which assumed to be the Congress of the United States." The President's St. Louis speech is quoted also, and the article charges that it brought the office of Chief Magistrate "into contempt, ridicule and disgrace," and that consequently Mr. JOHNSON was therein guilty of a high misdemeanor. This amendment and several others was rejected. An amendment offered by Mr. STEVENS charges the President with *intent* to violate the law in disregarding the Tenure of Office law, was supported by him in a brief speech, but at 4 o'clock the Committee rose and reported the articles to the House, thus excluding all amendments which had not been acted upon in committee. Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to present, as a privileged question, a communication addressed to the House by forty-five of its members. The Speaker held that it could not be received under the rules adopted. Mr. ELDRIDGE then asked unanimous consent to read it, but objections were made by the Republicans. The communication was a protest against the action of the House. The vote was then taken on the articles, separately. The first was adopted by yeas 126, nays 41, and all the others by a vote varying but little from these figures. The Committee to manage the impeachment trial was then selected and instructed to present the articles to the Senate, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Aspinwall Feb. 23, arrived at this port yesterday, with news from the South and Central American countries. Everything was quiet in Peru, whose next President Col. BALTA is likely to be. In Chili, Ex-President PRADO, of Peru, had met with an enthusiastic greeting from the people of Santiago, but the Government had not given him any public reception. A fire in Valparaiso had destroyed $150,000 worth of property. Advices from Ecuador announce the installation of the new President, Dr. ESPINOSA. Salvador was suffering from earthquakes. Shocks were felt at La Union on Feb. 11, and up to the 13th 150 had been counted. The Nicaraguan Congress was discussing the subject of the new treaty with the United States.

Late advices from South America, received *via* Lisbon and London by the Cable, announce the gradual abatement of the cholera. A change had taken place in the Ministry of Buenos Ayres, but the composition of the new Cabinet had not been made public.

The decision of the State Department to the effect that in the absence of specific legislation by Congress for the organization of Land Districts in Alaska, claims of preëmption and settlements are without the sanction of law, and are in direct violation of laws applicable to the public domains, and that military force may be used to remove intruders, if necessary, has caused great consternation among the settlers in our new Territory. They had already taken up claims, surveyed city lots, and commenced grading water fronts, but were forced to relinquish their possessions and sacrifice their labor.

The County Treasurer's safe, of Glenwood, Iowa, was blown open on the night of the 24th ult., and robbed of $5,000. This, with the robbery of the Treasurer's office of Harrison County of $15,000, and Louisa County of $17,000, makes a total of $37,000 robbed by one gang. Several members have been traced to Council Bluffs, and two of them arrested with part of the stolen property in their possession.

In the case of JOSEPH G. CLARK, the gambler, who was murdered in his rooms at Worcester, Mass., on Friday night, the Coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict charging SILAS and CHARLES T. JAMES with having perpetrated the offence. The prisoners were arraigned before a magistrate, when they pleaded not guilty and were sent to jail.

CHARLES DICKENS entertained about thirty literary gentlemen of Boston and suburban cities at supper, at the Parker House, on Saturday evening. The affair was a peculiarly elegant one, the room and table being decorated in the most expensive and lavish manner with flowers.

The cotton spinners and weavers employed in the mills at Fall River, Mass., yesterday struck for higher wages. The mill-owners refused to accede to their demands, and stopped their mills. As a consequence over five thousand persons are out of employment.

The severe snow-storm which prevailed here yesterday extended North and West, and greatly interfered with travel and the mails. Several railroad trains are reported snowed in, others greatly delayed, and the Canada road is reported impassable.

The State Senate met last evening, and adjourned until this morning, no quorum being present. The Assembly also met, but adjourned without transacting any business.

Another corps of Papal Zouaves is to be raised in Montreal.

A meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening in aid of Washington College, Virginia. Among the speakers were Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK. Letters approving of the object of the meeting were read from JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, GERRIT SMITH, HORACE GREELEY and others. Appropriate resolutions, in furtherance of the purpose of the meeting, were adopted.

Judge RUSSEL yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of the People against DAN NOBLE, granting a motion to have two indictments against the prisoner quashed—one for stealing $230,000 worth of United States bonds from the Royal Insurance Company of this City, in December, 1866, and the other for feloniously receiving them. The grounds upon which the prisoner's discharge was ordered were, that neither indictment defined the property stolen sufficiently, and the second indictment alleged that the thieves were unknown.

The Superior Court, at General Term, has set aside the verdict rendered some time ago in the case of LAURA KEENE *vs.* JOHN S. CLARKE, &c., in regard to the play of "Our American Cousin." The appeal was argued at the April Term, 1867, before Chief Justice ROBERTSON, BARBOUR and MONELL, J.J. An elaborate opinion has now been written by ROBERTSON, J., and concurred in by Judge BARBOUR. Judge MONELL dissents.

About fifty jurors, summoned to appear yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I., before Judge BARNARD, were fined $100 each for non-attendance. Subsequently the fine was reduced to $25 each—that amount only being legal—and an order was issued to the Sheriff commanding that official to summon the absent jurors to appear on Wednesday, March 4, before the Court, and show cause why they should not pay their fines and be imprisoned for contempt of court.

General business was quite dull yesterday. Cotton was nominally steady. Breadstuffs were lower. Provisions and groceries without marked alteration. Freights very quiet.

The prices of beef cattle are maintained at the high figures of last week. There is little if any change in the rates of prime to extra beef cattle, which sold, yesterday, for 18c.@20c. ₱ lb. Most of the sales were made at about 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. The supply is light, and a good inquiry prevails for smooth steers. There is more firmness in the sheep market. The supply is rather light, and trains are behind time, which favors sellers. Common to fair sheep sell for 5c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight. Prime, 6c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Extras, 7¼c.@8c., live weight. The swine market is steady. Heavy corn-fed hogs sold for $8 75@$9 ₱ cwt. live weight. Dressed, $11 50@$12 ₱ cwt. Common hogs, $8 25@$8 50 ₱ cwt.

Impeachment Again—The Process and its Results.

The Detroit *Advertiser*, in common with a good many other papers, mistakes, and therefore misstates, the position of the TIMES in regard to the President's claim that his object in the removal of Mr. STANTON was to bring the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill to a judicial test. We do not insist that he has the right to violate that or any other law, for that or any other purpose. On the contrary we said, distinctly and emphatically, in the very article thus criticised, that it is the duty of the President, as it is the duty of every other citizen, to obey every law; and it is the sworn duty of the President to execute every law, so long as it stands upon the statute book. When, in the due course of judicial proceedings, any law is declared to be invalid, because it is not in pursuance of the Constitution, the President may, like every other officer or citizen, take notice of that decision, and govern his action accordingly. But until such a decision has been pronounced, in a case properly before the Court, the President is bound to obey and execute the law, no matter what may be his personal opinion of its constitutionality.

The Constitution gives him the right to "object" to the enactment of a law, either on the ground that it is not within the constitutional power of Congress to pass it, or on any other ground that may seem to him sufficient; and it gives a certain, definite weight to his objections,—specifying distinctly what that weight shall be. But if it is not sufficient to prevent the enactment of the law objected to by a *two-thirds* vote, the law stands precisely as it would have stood if he had not objected to it at all, and his duty under it is precisely the same. He has no more right to violate it, or to refuse or fail to put it in execution, or to set it aside either temporarily or permanently, for any reason whatever, than he would have to violate or set aside a law which had been enacted with his approval.

What we do hold on this point is that his purpose in the matter—the *motive* of his action, may and must enter into the question which the Senate has to try. He is impeached as guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The *acts* in which those crimes and misdemeanors consist are distinctly specified; they are the removal of Mr. STANTON and the appointment of Gen. THOMAS as Secretary of War. The acts themselves are admitted, but the President denies that they were "crimes" or "misdemeanors," because they were done in the belief that they were within the proper sphere of his constitutional authority, and were not prohibited by any law; and that in doing them he intended simply to create, or afford the means of creating, a case by which a judicial decision could be reached as to the validity of any adverse law. And in deciding the question of *intent*, which enters necessarily into the question whether his act was a "crime" or not, the Senate may properly inquire whether this was, or was not, the motive upon which he acted. We do not say that the motive would justify his action; but it might materially modify the judgment as to whether that action was, or was not, a "crime."

We do not urge these considerations with any desire to promote the President's acquittal,—but only to show the necessity of giving him a fair, impartial and judicial trial. The language of the *Tribune* and the party Press generally carries the idea that the President is unfit for his place, and that he must *therefore* be convicted and removed. The St. Louis *Democrat* urges that "it is the duty of the representatives of the people to see that no harm comes to the country,"—that harm is likely to come if the President remains in office, and that "the country *will be safer* if the Senate hold him to a strict account for his transgression, and *remove him from office.*" This may all be true. We have very little doubt that it would be to the advantage of the country, in very many ways, to have somebody besides Mr. JOHNSON in the Executive chair. It would, as we have already urged, put an end to the conflict which has been going on for the last three years between the President and Congress, and which has paralyzed the action of the Government precisely at a time when vigorous and decisive action was imperatively demanded by the public good. It would unquestionably be a great boon to the country to end this most disastrous strife, and restore unity of action and harmony of sentiment between the two departments on which the whole vigor and efficiency of the Government depends. We admit this fully, and should heartily rejoice to see that result brought about.

We need not say that we have never advocated the impeachment of the President,—not because we were blind to the incidental advantages which might result from it, and still less from any special sympathy, personal or political, with the President himself;—but because we could not see that he had been guilty of such "high crimes and misdemeanors" as alone subject him to impeachment and removal. The Constitution provides two ways of securing a change in the Executive; one by impeachment, the other by election. The latter is the one to which resort must be had in all ordinary cases. If the people find that they have put into the Presidency, directly or indirectly, an unfit man—one whose political principles, personal character or official conduct render him unworthy of the office, they can, at the end of his term, put some one else in his place. Four years was considered long enough to test his merits, and not too long for the public safety—and in certain specified cases, if the emergency required it, he might be displaced sooner. If he should be guilty of certain specified misconduct—of certain acts of personal and official guilt,—acts of "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors," the Constitution provides that he may be removed, on conviction, by impeachment. But he is entitled to a trial on such charges, and that trial, like all other trials, must be fair, impartial, and judicial in its character. The "crimes" alleged must be specific and must be distinctly proved. He cannot be impeached by the House, and convicted and removed by the Senate, for general "unfitness," or because it is believed that "the country will be safer" for his removal. The *people* can remove him for these reasons, or for any others, or for none at all beyond their desire for a change—but the Senate cannot. And it would be a gross abuse of the power of impeachment, if the Senate were to use the forms of that extraordinary proceeding, to serve the purpose and anticipate the result of a popular election.

It is of the utmost importance to the peace and welfare of the country, as well as to the credit of Republican institutions, that the trial of the President should be rigidly just and judicial in its character. Every one will acknowledge, in words at least, that it would be a gross and flagrant wrong to commit it in any degree to the verdict of party resentment or to the attainment of party ends. And yet what else are the heated appeals of party organs, the fervid exhortations of party orators, the instructions of party majorities in State Legislatures, and the resolutions of party meetings, but attempts to use the forms of the most solemn judicial proceeding known to our Constitution, for the purpose of accomplishing party ends and anticipating the result of next Fall's election? If President JOHNSON may be thus ejected from office,—not because he is guilty of the "crimes and misdemeanors" for which he has been impeached, but because he is deemed "unfit" for the place, and because the "country will be safer," in the Senate's judgment,—so may his successor: so may any President who shall come after him. And, under such a precedent, whenever the President shall belong to one party and the Congress to another, the former may be removed, and the Senate may appoint one of their number to take his place.

It seems to be eminently desirable that no warrant should be given in the trial of President JOHNSON, for practices so dangerous to the fundamental principles of Constitutional Republican Government.

The American Congress and the English Parliament.

At the recent opening of Parliament, Mr. DISRAELI introduced a bill to prevent bribery at elections—the trials to be held in the towns where the offence was alleged to be committed, not before a special Commission, but before the Judges of the land. The Judges immediately sent to the Ministry a notice of objection to the measure, saying among other things that the bill was *unconstitutional*. Mr. DISRAELI received this with the declaration that he had so much reverence for the opinion of the Judges that he would not venture to maintain his own in opposition to it, and no further action was taken on the bill. But our London correspondent, after saying that English publicists unite in protesting against this extravagant assumption on the part of the Judges, adds:

> "Nothing can be unconstitutional in this country which the representatives of the people in Parliament choose to decide upon. The only unconstitutional act would be in interfering with them, or attempting to restrain their action. 'There is no Supreme Court in England, thank Heaven,' exclaims the *Spectator*, 'and no written Constitution to limit the authority of the nation. If Parliament sentences the Judges to be hanged without trial, or to give their decisions through speaking trumpets, that act would be as constitutional as any other, and as much entitled to obedience in the Courts.'"

This is the Parliamentary system of England. There is no definition of the powers of Parliament. There is no limitation to the exercise of its authority. There is no restraining power in any direction. There is no written constitution for its guidance. "Parliament is supreme."

It is a system that has worked admirably in many respects. Under it Great Britain has enjoyed a larger amount of freedom than any other nation in the world,—our own excepted. It furnishes security and order, as well as freedom. Under it there has been—especially during the present century—a great deal of political progress; and the recent passage of the Reform bill shows that it is still in the best working order, and ready to prepare the way for other steps that bid fair to remedy all the crying and long-standing ills of England. It sometimes seems less vigorous in its action than a personal Government like that of France, and less susceptible to progress than a Republican Government like that of America. Yet it has proved itself capable of a good deal of vigor, and possesses, after all, a fair share of the spirit of progress.

But it is well to bear in mind that it is *not* the American system. The framers of our Government understood thoroughly the political system of England. They had it constantly before them in their labors, and reference was frequently made to it in the debates on the different points. They made our governmental framework different with their eyes open. And they established it, and all its parts, in a written Constitution—which *Constitution* was the supreme law of the land. It specified the functions and limited the powers of Congress. It provided for other departments of Government,—one of which had a veto power over the legislation of Congress, and the other had the power of pronouncing upon the constitutional validity of this legislation. In the last resort, it is true, it left Congress supreme over both these other departments; for, as regards the Executive Department, in enabling Congress to pass laws over the Presidential veto, and to remove the President himself by impeachment, it subordinated that; and as regards the Judicial Department, in giving Congress the power of organizing it, of regulating its numbers and establishing its rules, it subordinated that also. But still, in providing for its own supremacy, and in prescribing specified limitations for the action of Congress, as well as of the other departments, it gave them all a certain coördinate authority, and in this way we have always been accustomed properly to speak of them.

It is unfortunate, and politically unwholesome, when any department of the Government finds it necessary to put its ultimate constitutional powers to the test. The Constitution can stand a great deal of straining, no doubt, but it does not work advantageously when constantly kept strained at any given point.

We have always considered that our constitutional system, and the legislative system established thereunder, had very great advantages over the Parliamentary system of England. We believe so still. And we should consider it a backward and a ruinous step for this country to adopt the English method of government.

The President Before the Senate.

Both the House and the Senate are proceeding rapidly with the preliminaries of the President's trial. The Senate has completed its rules for the conduct of the case, and from its way of working is evidently determined to lose as little time as possible. The House yesterday passed the articles of impeachment by the regular party majority. They were passed in the form reported from the Committee, and published by us yesterday. Gen. BUTLER attempted to add a new article, referring to the President's St. Louis speech, and his offensive charges against Congress in 1866, but it was not received. THAD. STEVENS sought to introduce an accusation of evil intent against President JOHNSON, but this was not acted upon.

The Democratic members of the House (45) offered a protest against the action of the House in cutting off debate, &c.; but the House refused to receive it, or to permit it to be spread on the journal, or to print it.

The managers to conduct the case on the part of the House before the Senate were also elected—none of the Democratic members taking any part in the proceeding.

The matter is, therefore, now ready to be brought formally before the bar of the Senate by the presentation of the articles of impeachment.

The New Constitution.

Although the Constitutional Convention outlived the interest which its proceedings originally excited, the result of its deliberations affords evidence of thorough and judicious work. It attempts nothing that can be fairly described as experimental. New theories of government, or radically new applications of old principles, have no place in the instrument which is submitted to the judgment of the State. The changes it introduces are mainly confined to the methods of administering State affairs, and such salutary reforms as a prolonged experience of abuses has shown to be essential to the honest and efficient working of the Government.

In the latter respect the Convention has effected obvious and very important reforms. The impunity with which the most scandalous corruption has heretofore been practiced by members of the Legislature and other officials will be no longer attainable; the device invented for their own protection will be destroyed, facilities being provided for exposure and prosecution which will render official rascality of this sort hazardous, if not impossible. The payer of bribes which legislators accept may testify without exposing himself to punishment, while the party offering bribes will do so at his peril.

The Convention has provided yet more efficient modes of upholding official purity. Not content with the check upon individuals, it has assailed the system which for the most part gives rise to bargaining and trafficing for votes, and puts an end to it by requiring general instead of special legislation in regard to projects forming the common foundation of speculation and profit. Instead of a keen competition for charters conferring valuable privileges in connection with street railroads and other enterprises of a like character, we are to have general enactments setting forth the conditions on which alone the franchises sought may be obtained. That the forms and machinery prescribed are defective in some essential particulars we have already shown; but, with all its defects, a provision prohibiting the special legislation that has for years disgraced the State Capitol, and throwing open on certain general terms the privilege of carrying out schemes of a nature advantageous to the public, is an improvement too great to be treated lightly. In the same connection may be noted the conferring of a supervisory power on local authorities, whose direct or indirect control in matters of local moment is otherwise acknowledged.

Still further to arrest the recklessness and waste which have marked the expenditure of public money by the Legislature, the Convention has made other provision for the consideration and adjustment of demands upon the State Treasury. The applications for appropriations, which have formed so prolific a source of intrigue and demoralization, are transferred to a Court of Claims—an institution which Washington experience has not invested with glory or popularity, but which under tolerably honest guidance may prevent much of the knavery and improvidence of the present system. If the new Constitution prevail, it will not be possible for combinations of politicians and lobbyists to enrich themselves by fraudulent claims, however strong the partisanship behind them.

Canal management is another object of salutary change. The system now in force is so notoriously bad, that outside of the rings interested in its spoils, not a soul utters a syllable in its defence. It is worse than a failure. To the neglect of the canals and the hindrances and losses which their condition entails upon business, it adds an amount of extravagance and fraud that would be incredible but for the conclusive proofs adduced by the investigating Committee. The Convention has struck at the root of the evil by assailing the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the various accessories by which responsibility has been whittled down to nothingness, and substituting therefor a tangible responsibility, clothed with powers equal to the duties to be performed. The contract system is not abolished, though we presume that it may be abandoned if the head of the system for whose appointment the new Constitution provides shall deem desirable another mode of conducting construction or repairs: and in either case, the payment of money on account of the canals is so hedged with safeguards that there will be no immediate danger of a renewal of the transactions which have brought disgrace on the existing system.

In regard to municipal government the tendency of the alterations made by the Convention is to increase the authority of the Mayors of cities, who will possess a power of suspension or removal in relation to the various city officers, which will render them more truly than now the guardians of civic interests. The control of the City Councils over the public moneys is subjected to some wholesome restraints. Nothing is provided in any manner affecting the irregular but necessary modes of performing particular duties of local government which the Legislature has imposed upon New-York. The new Constitution says, indeed, that "general laws shall be passed for the organization and government of cities, and no special act shall be passed," but it adds, "except in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the subject of such act cannot be obtained under general laws." The proviso is ample for the protection of needful commissions.

The Judicial system is the subject of larger and more decided changes, most of which are recognized as improvements. Besides providing for an efficient court of last resort, means are furnished for clearing away the large accumulation of causes which has interfered with the usefulness of the Court of Appeals. Measures are taken for securing greater uniformity of decision on the part of the Supreme Court; and there is a general lengthening of the term of office in all the higher courts. Whether the elective principle shall be adhered to, or shall give way to appointments by the Governor, is a question which the people will have an opportunity of deciding five years hence; the interval being sufficiently long to test the working of the principle with the advantages of the amended organization and arrangement provided by the Convention. The county and surrogates' courts have also been attended to in a direction that will promote the public service. The entire article pertaining to the Judiciary is as creditable to the thoroughness as to the intelligence and impartiality of the Convention.

The only article which is to be submitted separately is that relating to the extension of political equality to colored citizens. As this is the only article which involves political considerations, or in any degree touches the relations of parties, its fate should in no manner affect the judgment of the people on the Constitution, which, with this exception, will be approved or rejected in its entirety. Aside from the suffrage question, there is nothing in the instrument which affects partisan interests; and we therefore observe with regret a disposition manifested at the last moment to invest the subject with a partisan bias, and to expose the Constitution itself to the contingencies of partisan warfare. With one exception, the Democratic members refused to concur in the instrument because of some difference of opinion touching the form given to the ballot "for" or "against" "the property qualification for men of color;" a charge of bad faith being preferred in the Democratic defence. Without attempting to decide between the parties, or giving credence to the imputations which are reciprocally cast, we must regret the complexion which the difference will give to the question as submitted at the polls, and its probable effect upon the verdict of the people. Taken on its merits, we cannot doubt that the good men of both parties will approve the new Constitution as an efficient agency to secure better, more economical and more honest legislation and government than we have lately had; and we are unwilling to assume that a trifling technicality, or even bad faith between one set of delegates and another will deprive the State of the reforms now within its reach.

"Temporary Aberration."

A young Fourteenth Ward politician named JAMES J. BURKE, who was employed in the office of the Receiver of Taxes in this City, on Saturday afternoon last called at the Comptroller's office to receive his salary for the month of February, which was due on that day. Being informed that the entire month's salary of the City employes were levied upon and retained for political purposes by the Tammany rulers, and that in consequence he must do without cash for the next thirty days, the young man BURKE expressed his views in language more forcible than polite. After returning to his desk in the tax office he indulged in similar plain talk concerning the political and financial honesty of the "Ring." He then repaired to his residence in Elizabeth-street, and after bidding his wife good by, shot himself through the heart.

On Sunday, Coroner KEENAN with a Democratic jury "sat" on the case and brought in a verdict attributing the suicide to "temporary aberration of mind." If this verdict is correct it proves that the deceased was not an old office-holder—the "regulars" having been too long accustomed to being plundered by the Tammany lords to be frenzied thereby. This view is rendered more probable from the announcement that the victim in this case was only in the twenty-third year of his age. It is understood that his widow will commence an action for the recovery of the amount of the February salary.

MINOR TOPICS.

The elements are relentless. March comes in as savagely as if it were but the beginning of Winter. The snow-storm of yesterday and the day before, was the severest of the season. The sufferings of the vast multitude of our City poor, are as prolonged as they are terrible. Let us hope that the charity of our citizens will be adequate to the emergency.

On Monday last the "Grand Army of the Republic," a hundred thousand strong, more or less, offered to march to Washington, to put down the usurpations of JOHNSON. Yesterday a memorial was presented to the Senate, from the "Grand Army of the Republic," setting forth that their services have not been sufficiently recognized, and *praying for a portion of the departmental and other offices.* We should like to know what connection there may have been between these two grand movements of the "Grand Army," and we should also like to know whether the leaders in the *first* movement were not also leaders in the *second*. The coincidence between them is rather funny!

Mr. ANDREWS, a member of the Assembly from Brooklyn, is certainly a vigilant and enterprising legislator. In the matter of proposing new railroad grants for our City his sharpness and perseverance are superhuman. There's not a street wide enough for a hand-cart which he does not propose to allow somebody to lay down a double-track in, for railroad purposes. Nassau-street is his latest speculation, thus far. There is not a spot on the whole island where a railroad is less needed, or where it would be a more intolerable nuisance, than Nassau-street. That is probably the reason why it was selected by Mr. ANDREWS for his speculative experiment.

Why does Mr. STANTON think it necessary to "strengthen the guard" that he keeps in defence of his own person at the War Department? Is it to give the impression that he is in any danger? Or does he believe himself in danger? Is Gen. LORENZO THOMAS an object of dread? A Washington dispatch says that STANTON keeps up a "sleepless vigilance" over the War Department, remaining there nights, "so that Gen. THOMAS may not seize the citadel in an unguarded hour." But is not this slightly overdoing the business, in the present state of things?

The *Evening Post* reiterates its idea that it would be advisable to "let the party in power here rule the City," without check or restraint from the Legislature, because they could then be "held responsible" for their conduct. Considering the numerical preponderance of the party in power, the character of its action, the enormous horde of its active members who live on the proceeds of public plunder, and the weapons which profligate expenditures of the public money give them for perpetuating their power, this sounds ludicrous. What would their responsibility amount to? The more lavish and wholesale their robberies, the stronger they would be.

The *Tribune* makes a terrible hit at somebody in saying that the Washington "gamblers abandoned the President two or three days ago, and, to borrow their language, he sells very low." We should like to be informed whom these gentry now favor.

One of our State legislators has introduced a bill forfeiting the charter of any corporation that shall bribe members of the Legislature. There is no provision, however, for forfeiting the seat, or otherwise punishing legislators who may submit to being bribed. The anxiety of legislators to protect their virtue from undue temptation does not look much like the anxiety of innocence. Members are very careful to keep the doors barred against evidence which might implicate themselves.

If it was on the excuse of want of time that the House "dispensed with prayer" at the opening of yesterday's regular session, the pretext was a very flimsy one. How much time would it have taken, pray? And would it have been *lost* time? Judging by the past, we don't suppose the body would have derived much benefit from the prayer; and they might possibly consider it entirely incongruous on a day when they proposed to pass the tenth article of impeachment.

It is with rather a fine fervor that Mr. MULLINS declares to the House "his belief that one of the reasons why his life had been spared, when the missiles of death were flying quickly around, was that he might vote for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON." It is true, to be sure, that this religious belief results entirely from Mr. MULLINS' political belief that Mr. JOHNSON is "a monster," is "as despotic as any Czar of Russia," is "riding over all the rights of the people," and has "at the bottom of his whole movement, monarchy"—and not only monarchy, but "monarchy and despotism." It is furthermore true that if Mr. MULLINS' political predilections had happened to be toward Mr. JOHNSON, then that gentleman would undoubtedly have regarded himself as providentially spared so as to vote, not for, but *against* impeachment. However, we must not be captious. This much, at least, is clear, that the attention of Congress and the country has been directed by Mr. MULLINS to the fact that he has been among "missiles of death." Those of us who had forgotten this incident of personal experience will now recall it; and those who never heard of it, will have their curiosity excited. Perhaps if this result is accomplished, Mr. MULLINS will be reconciled to let each hearer generalize to suit himself.

We are not sure that Congress will need the aid of the Loyal Leagues and the lodges of the Grand Army of the Republic, which have volunteered to defend and protect it in its course. We find a motion in the Georgia Convention for an adjournment and a subsequent reassembly, the latter to last "so long as it may be necessary for the protection of the loyal Georgians and the Congress of the United States." Let Congressmen, therefore, stand firm; or, as Mr. SUMNER would say, "stick." The Georgia Convention backs them.

There is little doubt that the Reform Government will resort to a system of enforced education for England. A large number of the ablest members of Parliament have declared themselves in favor of it, in addresses to their constituents, or otherwise. We can see no other way in which the benefits of education will ever reach the lower strata of English society. A voluntary system, such as we have in this country, and such as exists in some other countries, would not affect the sodden masses of England, who are heirs of the accumulated brutality of ages. It is only by the enforcement of education that all the difficulties of their case can ever be overcome.

The English Government have to deal with precisely the same sort of rebellious spirit, deep hatred and violent language in Ireland that we complain of in the Southern States. Beside this, there are innumerable outbreaks against authority, and attempts to bring about a revolution that will end in independence. And yet it is at this very time, and in the midst of these proceedings, and while the spirit of rebellion is at its height, that the English Government propose to pass an Irish Reform bill, and to grant concessions to the Irish people of the most fundamental character. If men like STEVENS and BUTLER and CHANDLER were in the places occupied by DISRAELI and GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, they would order things differently. Concession to Irish demands under such circumstances! No. But greater severity and harshness, harder terms and laws, a stronger determination to bring them down and break them down, and show such incorrigible subjects that it is a fearful thing to offend their masters. The English Government, however, have already tried this way for centuries, and having at last learned its utterly hopeless nature, have given it up for a policy that certainly looks more like statesmanship, and has amply justified itself by its results in other cases. Experience has given an immense amount of wisdom to the governing orders in England.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA.

VERDI'S opera of "Ernani" was given here last evening for the *début* of Mme. AGATHA STATES, a lady who has recently returned from Europe, where she has had several opportunities of proving her claim to the high position of *prima donna*. Mme. STATES is, we believe, from California, and if we are informed correctly, is engaged by Mr. MAGUIRE for his various establishments in that happy land. The lady possesses an extraordinary voice; soprano in its character, but capable of very extensive coloring. It is free and penetrating; particularly clear, also, and fresh. It seems to have been trained moderately, and only requires practice to become one of the great organs now on the lyric stage. Her success was in the highest degree encouraging, and it is to be hoped that the lady may have other opportunities of playing before our public. We are persuaded that she has a larger and better voice for the serious services of the lyric drama than any of the American prima donna now before the public; and we may even go a little further. Her voice is so exceptionally pure and good that we hardly think she has a superior in these particulars on the American stage.

The performance last evening was unusually good in every particular. Signor PANCANI, whose merits as a thoroughly accomplished artist have been fully indorsed by the public, was in excellent voice. He has not been heard to such advantage during the present season. Signor BELLINI and Signor ANTONUCCI were also thoroughly admirable. The result was a performance which we have not heard excelled for some time. The applause was frequent and genuine, Mme. STATES being several times called before the curtain. The splendid finale to the third act was *encored* according to universal custom. The opera can evidently be repeated. To-night "Lindi di Chamounix" will be given, with Miss HAUCK as the heroine. Signor RONCONI is seen to great dramatic advantage in the work. To-morrow the "Barber of Seville," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as *Rosini*.

Mrs. Kemble's First Reading.

FANNY KEMBLE appeared for the first time in several years in public at Steinway Hall last evening. Her last reading in this country was given in Philadelphia several years ago. The audience assembled to greet her was wholly composed of some of the most respectable people in the City. Many persons whom, it was plain to see, no ordinary occasion would have drawn from their firesides, were the earliest comers and the last to take a regretful leave. Frosty brows, beneath which genial eyes were sparkling, filled row after row of seats to do honor to an esteemed favorite. The inclemency of the weather might have excused the absence of even enthusiastic friends; but there were present young people whom Mrs. KEMBLE's fame, unaided by personal recollections, drew to the scene. The critical, artistic and theatrical world of New-York was well represented. In fine, those to whom the accomplished lady was a grateful remembrance, and those to whom she was simply a name; those who came to revive recollections of youth, and those who desired to treasure up a memory for the future; those who desired to gratify passively a love of art, and those who wished to satisfy an active craving for comparison, and to judge her by the standard of later triumphs in the same field—these assembled to hear her. Her appearance was the signal for the expression of a most friendly interest. She approached the desk with a modesty and quiet grace that won upon the heart. Attired in black, which was relieved by a simple collar and cuffs of white lace, and gloves of white kid, her hair plainly smoothed, revealing its silver threads; her countenance full, majestic yet amiable; her eyes concealed by prominent brows, but expressively moist with the overflowing tide of recollections that unconsciously coursed within; her complexion warm and even, heightened at first by a flush of expectation and then by pleasure, all these are the *souvenirs* of Mrs. KEMBLE, which the present generation will not be able nor willing to surrender.

At first her voice in enumerating the *dramatis personæ* of SHAKESPEARE's "Coriolanus" was unaffected, low, and even; but at the first utterances of the characters on the scene she boldly threw her whole capacity of expression, life, and energy in her tones. As to her voice it is unimpaired by time, and its familiar notes dissipated every apprehension as to what ravages the last ten years might have committed. It is full, strong, clear, and distinct. Its power of modulation and flexibility was not to be doubted from its first sound.

The tragedy of "Coriolanus" offers opportunity for the display of all emotions save that of unwedded love. Wifely solicitude, motherly pleading and exultation, manly independence, soldierly fierceness, honest friendship, envy, disdain, pride, jealousy, rough accusation, mob violence, set declamation, patriotic warmth—these are, in quick succession, to be portrayed in reciting the splendid page on which SHAKESPEARE has recorded the rise and fall of the noble Roman. The rapidity of this succession is the most trying part of the mechanical portion of the effort. The violent denunciations, and the sly mutterings of the mob are so often broken by the short, biting sentences of *Coriolanus*, the measured tones of *Menenius*, and the jealous suggestions of the *Tribunes*, that the task of the reader is at times almost insurmountable. No long and sustained flights of declamation or of invective afforded Mrs. KEMBLE opportunities for gathering slow-witted auditors to the full appreciation of her subject, or for brilliant periods to invite applause. She had to carry her hearers through thickly crowded changes of sentiment and rapid dialogues, and yet bear them to her climax, the climax of the author, with the full appreciation of every point. To do this, immense exertion and patient laborious rehearsal had to attend upon intelligent appreciation of the text. To read a poem requires little of such effort; to read a continuous narration demands still less. The undertaking of Mrs. KEMBLE is, therefore, such an one as deserves the most unmeasured applause. Her success secured it. In the interpretation of the lines uttered by *Volumnia*, the mother of *Coriolanus*, Mrs. KEMBLE made the most pleasing impression. Such a reading upon the stage would electrify any audience. Her voice, sonorous and sweet, fittingly aided her rendition of the varied moods of the haughty Roman matron. The scene in which she pleads with her son to face his accusers in the forum was in splendid contrast with her disdain for the tears of his wife and her triumph at his return from victory. The rugged nature of *Coriolanus* was next in her happy illustration of character. In this her features assumed their greatest force of expression, and her gestures were most animated. Her weakest rendition was the mob-life that is so prominent in the tragedy; her Roman citizens were presuming idiots rather than sodden and brutal *canaille*.

No reading can present greater tests of Mrs. KEMBLE's powers than this of the tragedy of "Coriola-

nus." It will probably never be more ably rendered by any living woman, and we know of no elocutionist of the other sex who can approach her success. This evening she will read "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The Excise Law.

This evening there will be a mass meeting of our citizens generally in the large hall of the Cooper Union, for the purpose of testifying to the State Legislature their earnest opposition to the proposed repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law. A number of eminent gentlemen will address the assemblage—among others Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. John Hall, D. D., State Senator O'Donnell, Revs. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., J. B. Dunn and Howard Crosby, and Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq. The German mass meeting of Sunday afternoon, in the same hall, and for the same purpose, was a decided success in every respect, and it is to be hoped that the meeting of this evening will be as numerously attended, and prove as warm an indorsement of the excellent law now in force in the Metropolitan District.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

THE WAR OFFICE.

The application for a writ of *quo warranto* in behalf of the President's demand for possession of the War Department still hangs fire. The initiatory proceedings are now delayed because the Government officers are so busy in the Supreme Court.

Gen. THOMAS made his customary call at the War Department this morning, for the purpose of receiving his private mail, and subsequently called on the President. He did not renew his demand on Secretary STANTON for the surrender of the office, and it is generally conceded that he will not make any more attempts in that line. Secretary STANTON still makes his rooms in the Department his place of permanent abode, sleeping and eating in his private office, as though he was provisioned for a year's siege. He transacts the business of his portfolio as usual, receives visits from Congressmen and other friends, expresses the opinion that he will not be relieved from his tenure of sentinel duty until the President is convicted or acquitted by the Senate. He has arranged with his counsel, Hon. MAT. H. CARPENTER, to respond in his behalf to the *quo warranto* when it is served on him, and therefore does not expect to leave the building until the result of the trial is known. Aside from one or two brief interviews with Mrs. STANTON while she was seated in her carriage near the west entrance of the Department he has not been absent from his post, day or night, since Friday, the 21st ult. His appearance does not indicate that he is suffering from this prolonged confinement, but on the contrary, he appears in excellent health and in equally good spirits.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day the legal-tender cases were continued to the next term of the Court—Mandlebaum *vs.* The People of the United States and others, State of Nevada, and five other cases. These are the gold cases which have heretofore been argued and submitted to the Court, and which it had been supposed an early decision would determine. In all of these cases the question of the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act is involved, although some of them might be decided as between the parties thereto without a decision on the main question, as in those cases the question of a contract to pay gold in return for gold advanced makes the principal issue. The Mandlebaum case was argued at the last term, and the decision was reserved, and had been looked for on each decision day of the present term, until it became generally understood that the Court would postpone judgment until after argument of the other gold cases on the docket. Meanwhile, upon the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General asked leave to be heard on the question of the validity of the Legal-tender act. If the Court entertained any doubts on the subject, it was now ordered that all these cases be continued until next term, with leave for a reargument of the cases if desired. Private parties are disposed to complain of this long delay in the adjustment of their claims and interests.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL.

The new Revenue Bill is being elaborated with great care by the Committee of Ways and Means. The tobacco section is being carefully prepared in accordance with the views of Commissioner WELLS by a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the subject and will doubtless result in a large increase of revenue from this source. In relation to the spirit tax, the Commission is examining various expedients which it is claimed will prove a panacea for fraud and secure revenue from spirits without resorting to reduction, which extreme men claim would be a confession of defeat by fraudulent combinations. It is very probable that the labors of the Committee will finally result in a more efficient law, embracing protection to honest tax-payers, and at a less impracticable rate. Meanwhile the revenue is daily diminishing and the deficit augmenting.

GEN. HANCOCK.

When Gen. HANCOCK received Gen. GRANT's order reinstating the New-Orleans Councilmen, he replied thereto in a letter of considerable length, in which he justified his previous action, cited the Reconstruction act approved March 2, 1867, to sustain it, and likewise SHERIDAN's action in the case of the Jefferson parish removals a year or more ago. He says that although he adheres to the opinion that the revocation of his order will be injurious to the best interests of the city he will execute it promptly. He makes no intimation of a desire to be relieved.

FOREIGN SUGARS.

It has been ascertained that the sugar refiners are making a strong effort to secure such amendments to the tariff, when the question comes up, as will destroy the market in this country for foreign clarified or pan sugars.

BANK DEFALCATION.

Mr. JOHN C. CLARKE, Teller of the banking-house of RIGGS & Co., of this city, has been discovered in a defalcation amounting to $40,000. He confessed his guilt, made a transfer of sufficient property to the house to insure it from loss, and was allowed to leave the city without molestation. He has been in the employ of Messrs. RIGGS & Co. for more than twenty years. Fast living was the cause.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

In the additional testimony given before the House Impeachment Committee is that of Mr. SAMUEL WILKINSON, as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM—Question—State if you are acquainted with LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the United States Army? Answer—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State if you have had any conversation with him recently in reference to a change in the War Department? A.—I have.

Q.—State when that first conversation was, where it was, and what it was? A.—It was on Friday last; I went to Gen. THOMAS' room at the War Department; he there showed me an order which the President gave him to take possession of the War Department; he told me of an interview between himself and the Secretary of War; he said to me the Secretary asked him if he wished him to go out immediately, or if he would give him time to gather together his papers and his property and take them with him; he told me he replied to the Secretary of War that he could take what time was necessary: he said that that was Friday; that the next day (Saturday) was a *dies non*, it being a national holiday; that he had given orders for the closing of the War Department; that the next day would be Sunday, and that on Monday he would demand possession of the War Department, books, papers and property; and that if the demand was denied or resisted, he would send to Gen. GRANT, for, I think, he said soldiers, or for forces, to enable him to take possession. He further stated that he did not know how Gen. GRANT could decline to obey that order.

Q. Did he say anything about the President's order to take possession by force, if it was resisted? A. No, Sir; he said that that course of action would be his duty under the order; that he had shown me that he had no election; that he would be bound to pursue that course as a subordinate acting under that order.

Q.—Did you have any other conversation with him afterward upon the subject? A.—I did, on, I think it was Friday night, at Willard's Hotel.

Q.—What did he state there? A.—He said there that he would demand possession of the War Office, and that he should call upon Gen. GRANT for a force sufficient to enable him to obtain it.

Q.—Was that all the conversation you had with him about it? A.—I think that is all the conversation that was material.

Q.—Did he make any reference to the President in this last conversation? A.—I think not; I do not recollect that he did.

The Wisconsin Senate has passed bills appropriating $300,000 to charitable associations of the State.

TELEGRAMS.

Private Meeting of Tory Members of the British Parliament.

Assembling of the German Zollverein Convention.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Cabinet Changes—Private Meeting of Tory Members of Parliament.

LONDON, Monday, March 2—Evening.

The Cabinet changes still form the chief topic of conversation. The *Times* this morning has an editorial article on the subject. The *Times* is confident that the new ministry is now complete. The following are the changes given:

Earl DERBY, the First Lord of the Treasury, is succeeded by Right Honorable BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

Lord CHELMSFORD, Lord Chancellor, is succeeded by Sir Hugh CAIRNES.

Right Honorable SPENCER H. WALPOLE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is succeeded by G. W. HUNT, late Under Secretary.

M. DISRAELI has called a private meeting of the Tory Members of Parliament.

Party Processions Denounced.

DUBLIN, Monday, March 2.

The Grand Jury in the County Down adopted a resolution denouncing in strong terms all party processions as dangerous to the public peace and against the law.

PRUSSIA.

Assembling of the Zollverein Convention.

BERLIN, Monday, March 2.

The Zollverein Convention assembled in this city to-day. Count VON BISMARCK was present, and in a brief speech welcomed the delegates.

It is given out that the deliberations of the Convention will be exclusively confined to commercial subjects.

AUSTRIA.

Promotion of Admiral Tegethoff.

VIENNA, Monday, March 2.

Admiral TEGETHOFF has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian fleets.

TURKEY.

A Change in the War Office.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 2.

NAMYK PASHA, Governor of Bagdad, has been called by the Sultan to take the place of MEHEMED-RUCHDI PASHA, at the head of the War Office. In the meantime, OMAR PASHA has been appointed to act provisionally as Minister of War.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Cholera Abating—Change in the Buenos Ayres Ministry.

LISBON, Monday, March 2.

The mail steamer has arrived from South America. She left Rio Janiero on the 9th of February. The cholera, which had been very severe, was abating in violence.

A change had taken place in the Ministry at Buenos Ayres. Gen. MITRE was present in that city. When the steamer left Rio the new Cabinet had not been announced.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, March 2.

In the Convention to-day the debate on suffrage closed. The vote will be taken to-morrow.

The Committee on the subject reported that only $6,000 remained out of the $100,000 appropriated by the Legislature for the Convention.

A resolution was introduced relative to making provision for the future expenses of the body.

The new registration commenced to-day. The whites are registered in the evening, and the blacks in the morning.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, March 2.

The proceedings of Saturday and to-day in the Convention were not of general interest. The Convention has agreed to adjourn on the 12th inst. It is understood that the Finance Committee is prepared to report an article in the Constitution relative to taxation, limitation of the State debt and the maintenance of the public credit. It is said it takes high ground, and will give great satisfaction to the holders of North Carolina securities.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, March 2.

The Constitutional Convention worked effectively to-day, and passed eighteen sections of the article on the Finance Department in the Constitution. They secure a just and equable valuation for the taxation of property; exempt charitable, religious and educational institutions, and are otherwise liberal and satisfactory.

The article on Education divides the State into School Districts; provides for a poll tax for the support of the schools, a Board of Commissioners and the attendance of pupils.

A resolution was adopted to petition Congress to take no action looking toward a repeal of the present import duty on rice, on the ground that the statement that the present tariff will cause parties to introduce India rice at a low figure to compete with the home production, and render the culture of that staple unprofitable and deprive the State of one of its chief resources.

A resolution to adjourn on the 11th of March failed to be adopted.

The Convention are working rapidly and with moderation.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, March 2.

The Constitutional Convention to-day adopted the remaining articles of the Constitution. The Constitution was then adopted by a vote of 64 to 6.

A Committee was appointed to have the same enrolled and ready for the signatures by to-morrow noon.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, March 2.

It is authoritatively stated that Gen. GILLEN approves of the last tax ordinance, and will soon issue an order for the collection of taxes by the State officers, but no report of the fact has been laid before the Convention.

The Bill of Rights was completed to-day and ordered to be printed as adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Legislative Department was taken up and several sections adopted.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, March 2.

The Convention nearly completed its work to-day.

A section was adopted which provides that the salaries of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and of the Attorney-General, shall not be increased or diminished during the continuance in office, and that Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts shall have been seven years in the practice and three years a resident of the State.

Mr. DUNNING moved that when nine jurors concur the jury may render a verdict. The resolution was lost.

The Surplus Silver Question in Canada.

OTTAWA, Monday, March 2.

A deputation of the Board of Trade had an interview with the Minister of Finance in reference to the silver question. A scheme was proposed and favorably entertained that the Government purchase silver and issue legal tenders.

Discount on American invoices 28 per cent.

The Maine Elections—Results of the Charter Elections in Various Cities.

PORTLAND, Me. Monday, March 2.

The charter election to-day resulted in no choice, although a heavier vote has not been cast since 1860. MCLELLAN, Republican, has 2,404 votes; PATNAM, Democrat, 2,242 votes, and DERING, Independent Republican, 179 votes.

Last year STEVENS, Republican, had 1,906; SHURTLEFF, Democrat, 755 votes. The Fall vote for Governor stood Republican, 2,044; Democratic, 1,327 votes. The Democrats have, therefore, gained 386 over the Fall election and 810 over the Spring election, counting the independent votes all Republicans.

Republican Aldermen and Councilmen are elected in five of the Wards, and Democratic in the other two.

LEWISTON, Me., Monday, March 2.

The Republicans have carried their ticket at the municipal election in this city to-day by 279 majority, electing ISAAC A. PARKER Mayor. The total vote cast was 1,745, the largest ever polled here, despite the severe storm which has been raging throughout the day. The entire city government, with the exception of one Alderman, is Republican.

BATH, Me., Monday, March 2.

JAMES T. PATTEN, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 566 to 256 votes for B. C. BAILEY, Democrat. The Republican candidates were elected in all the Wards.

SACO, Me., Monday, March 2.

The Republicans to-day elected JAMES M. DERING Mayor, by 250 majority, and carried every Ward in the city.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Worcester Murder Case—Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Mass., Monday, March 2.

The Coroner's inquest upon the body of the murdered man CLARK was concluded at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following is the verdict:

"That said JOSEPH G. CLARK came to his death at his rooms in Union Block, in the City of Worcester, on Friday, the 28th of February, between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock P. M., by wounds inflicted upon his head with a hatchet or other weapon, and by strangulation by the hands of SILAS JAMES and CHARLES T. JAMES, which injuries were premeditated and inflicted with murderous intent."

The prisoners were arraigned before the Police Court this afternoon and pleaded "not guilty." They waived examination, and were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both appeared cheerful and self-possessed. GEO. T. VERRY, Esq., appeared as counsel for SILAS JAMES. The other prisoner had no counsel.

WM. POWERS, a brakeman on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, was instantly killed, while on the rear car of a freight train, by his head striking against the bridge near Oakdale. His body was precipitated into the river but subsequently recovered.

Revenue Frauds in Kansas—Adjournment of the Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Monday, March 2.

Capt. FISHER, Inspector of Internal Revenue of this State, has discovered flagrant violations of the Revenue laws at Atchison and Lawrence. A distillery was found at Lawrence whose capacity was 200 gallons daily, while its returns were only fifty gallons. The returns of the concern previous to October were said to be at the Assessor's office; but on application there they could not be found; therefore, the distillery was seized by the authorities.

The Kansas Legislature will adjourn to-morrow. A large amount of business has been done, including the passage of the laws reported by the Codifying Commissioners.

The Republican Canvass of New-Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, March 2.

The *Monitor* publishes the canvass of votes made by the Republican State Committee, as follows: HARRIMAN, 38,437; SINCLAIR, 35,203; doubtful, 2,891. Last year's canvass stood—HARRIMAN, 34,149; SINCLAIR, 30,218; doubtful, 1,957. HARRIMAN's actual majority last year was 3,010.

Execution of a Colored Woman in Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 3.

LUCY PURNELL, a colored woman, was hanged on Friday last at Snow Hill, Worcester County, Md., for the murder of HANSON ROBENS, a colored man, two years since. She confessed her guilt.

The Snow-storm—Trains Snowed up and Travel Suspended.

TOLEDO, Monday, March 2.

The most furious gale and snow-storm of the season set in from the northeast yesterday afternoon, and still continues. The snow has badly drifted, and the trains on all the roads in this vicinity are more or less delayed in consequence. The thermometer is ten degrees above zero.

OSWEGO, Monday, March 2.

A snow-storm of unusual severity is prevailing here this morning. The railroads are blocked up, The snow in Oswego County is from four to five feet deep.

BOSTON, Monday, March 2.

The storm commenced here about 3 o'clock this morning. There have been no marine arrivals to-day. The wind is blowing a gale from the east, with a driving snow-storm.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, March 2.

A heavy snow-storm prevails with a high easterly wind. The railways are blocked up, and several trains are fast in the snow. Only one train has arrived to-day, and that came from Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, Monday, March 2.

The snow-storm here has lasted twenty-four hours. It is the most severe storm of this Winter. All the railroad passenger trains are behind time, and eight trains have been abandoned. The Lake Shore is clear of drifts, but the trains are a little behind time. There are heavy drifts on the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads. The Canada Road is entirely blocked, and the traveling suspended for the time being. The storm has spent its fury, and the weather is moderating.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, March 2.

The severest snow-storm of the season began at midnight last night, and continued incessantly, accompanied by a furious northerly gale. The trains on the Boston and Albany Railroad and Hartford and New-Haven are from one to two hours late, but will get through. The Connecticut River Road is open. Thermometer, 12°.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, March 2.

The severest storm of the season is prevailing, which will probably materially reduce the vote at the charter election, which takes place to-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, March 2.

It has been snowing all day, and the wind being high snowdrifts are heavy. The trains on all the railroads are from two to three hours behind time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, March 2.

Heavy rain fell here nearly all day yesterday and last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning and high wind in the afternoon. Before daylight this morning the rain turned to snow, and the mercury fell below the freezing point. It now snows quite heavily, the storm coming from the northwest. The rain of yesterday was general west of here, and considerable snow fell at different points.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 2.

The most violent storm of wind and snow that has visited Chicago for years commenced about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and continued until 4 this morning. The street railways were all blocked up by the huge snow drifts. Some vessels in the river parted their lines and drifted about, but without serious injury. No trains left last night. Those due from the west this morning were much delayed.

Dispatches from different parts of Wisconsin represent the storm to have been one of unusual violence.

As far as heard from little snow has fallen along the lines of railroad in Iowa.

Pedestrian Match at Boston—The Storm.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, March 2.

A pedestrian match took place here, on Saturday, between Mr. OSGOOD, of TICKNOR & FIELD's publishing house, and Mr. DOLBY, Mr. DICKENS' agent. The distance was six miles out and back. The contest was won by Mr. OSGOOD, Mr. DOLBY having called a carriage at the eighth mile. Mr. OSGOOD accomplished the last six miles in 1 hour and 10 minutes.

BURNING OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Total Destruction of the Building and its Contents.

Scenes and Incidents at the Fire—The Losses Heavy, but Unestimated—The Origin of the Conflagration Unknown.

Two years and a half have gone by since Barnum's American Museum, then located at the corner of Broadway and Ann-street, was, with a number of contiguous buildings, entirely destroyed by fire. Last night, the structure in which Mr. BARNUM had stored the little that remained of the collection on view at his down-town establishment, together with a quantity of new curiosities and a number of valuable living animals, was also burned.

At 12:30 o'clock Broadway was startled by the cry of "fire!" and flames were seen issuing from the south window on the third floor of No. 539 Broadway. Instantly the shout was raised, "Barnum's Museum is on fire!" and instantly, too, every one thought and spoke of the splendid collection of wild animals, known as the Gordon Cummings Collection. The thought of the possible escape of the animals paralyzed the feet of many persons hurrying toward the same, and a sense of safety overcoming curiosity hundreds disappeared in the darkness of the side street. Those who faced the scene and were earliest on the spot found little of the startling to reward their enterprise. The fire was burning on the third floor, and the interior was only dimly lighted by the flames. The escape of smoke was slight, leaving the impression that there was very little of it, or that it was crowding down into the lower stories. The latter hypothesis was doubtless correct, as in a very few minutes A horrible chorus came from the first floor, on which the lions, tigers, hyenas, lepards, camels and zebras were known to be located. It was a terrible sound—hundreds of beasts of every description, each in its own peculiar manner giving vent to feelings of mortal agony and fear. A shudder ran through the slim crowd in the streets as these sounds swelled and swelled, until they mingled in a roar that seemed as though each of the beasts were about to burst the bars of his cage and leap into the street, Nothing of the kind followed immediately, however, and in a few minutes the roars died away, and only a few muttered growls and whines were audible. They had either been suffocated or dozed and frightened into seupor. All this time the heavy plate glass windows on the first floor remained intact, thus hiding the beasts from view and adding to the mystery of the scene.

Meantime the flames crept slowly, very slowly, over that south window. At 12:45 o'clock one stream of water would have saved the entire building, but that one steamer was not at hand. A few minutes before the fire was discovered an alarm had been sounded for the corner of Spring and Renwick-streets, and the engines of the district were proceeding to that spot when the bell struck for Barnum's Museum. It was some minutes before they could be turned from that to the new call, and when they were the streets were so filled with snow that the horses could proceed but at a moderate pace, and were frequently stalled into immobility. Thus it happened that it was after 1 o'clock before an engine was brought to bear upon the burning pile.

At that hour the flames had begun to make great headway. They had extended into the adjoining building, No. 541 Broadway, occupied in common with No. 539 as the Museum, and they had reached the second floor, and were breaking out in the rear portion of the structure, on Mercer-street.

By this time it became certain that some of the animals and birds were still alive, and policemen and the employes of the Museum, who were still on the ground, ventured to their rescue. At the Broadway entrance, a few minutes after 1 o'clock, a leopard, a kangaroo, two pelicans, a silver pheasant were brought out and housed in the cellar of Taylor's Restaurant. At the Mercer-street stage entrance a giraffe, a zebra, two camels, several Japanese hogs, a camel leopard, and various small birds, were saved from death—the giraffe, in the struggle, giving Officer HUDSON, of the Eighth Precinct, a severe kick in the face, and causing thus the only casualty of which we heard.

In addition to the live animals a quantity of small articles, such as pictures and stuffed birds, a stuffed horse and a valuable electrical apparatus, were saved. To bring this part of the narrative to an end, we will add, that every human being in the building, so far as is known, made an easy exit from the premises. Among them were the Fat Woman and the Giantess, both of whom, robed in scanty attire, sought and found a temporary refuge in Taylor's Saloon. The flames still swelled in volume and intensity, and at 1:30 o'clock they enveloped the entire upper stories of Nos. 539 and 549, from Broadway to Mercer-street. The theatre occupying the rear portion of the building, was so much tinder to the conflagration, and threw masses of flaming cinders into the surrounding streets like lava from a volcano. Such of these cinders as fell on the adjoining roofs met a speedy extinction in the deep snow, or the destruction might have been more wide-spread even than it is. The adjoining house, No. 537, occupied by B. KAHN, optician; FRANKHEIMER, dealer in furs, and G. HERZAG and J. WILDEY, publishers, was, however, soon drawn into the vortex and doomed to destruction.

At 2 o'clock the flames had reached their acme. The three buildings were a mass of flames above the second floors; the Prescott House was fired on the northwest corner, and was burning lazily and under difficulties; Chief KINGSLAND instantly turned several streams upon it, and, (waiting at a later hour,) we may add that it did not suffer serious damage.

Toward this time a sensation came. While the flames were at the height, a tongue of fire leaped down into the first story. Then it was found that the beasts encaged there had been dormant only. Lions, tigers, bears, and leopards, instantly at the sight of the flames burst at once into demoniac roar, and beat themselves against the bars of their cages. One full-grown tiger burst his prison bars, and with one wild leap through the window reached the street. The crowd rushed away in hot haste, while the dazed beast looked around him in stupid wonder an instant and then started down Broadway. A stream of water turned on him brought him to bay, and a Policeman stepped up and with three shots dispatched him.

Inside the building another tiger had tumbled his cage over to the floor and was rolling it over and over in mortal agony.

At 2:10 the fire was under control. Nos. 537, 539 and 541 were a total ruin, with all their contents, the fire entailing a loss of a $100,000, The precise figures, however, it is impossible to state. The lateness of the hour precludes giving any further details.

Before closing this hurried account, it is proper to say that the Fire Department answered every demand of the exigency, and that the Police of the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincts were efficient and earnest in their exertions to save property and maintain order.

As we go to press the flames are still unextinguished, but are entirely under control.

The latest news from the fire is that all the valuables in the safe have been saved.

The Former Fire.

Although nearly three years have elapsed since the old Museum was completely destroyed, the circumstances attending its burning are, we take it, so fresh in the recollections of the reader that no lengthy review of them will be needed. The fire broke out toward noon on Thursday, July 13, 1865, and within a very short while the whole building was in flames. There were at the time a number of persons on the premises, and the excitement caused among them by the outbreak of the fire was, of course, exceedingly great. All, however, contrived to reach the street in safety. A very small proportion of the whole magnificent collection which Mr. BARNUM and his predecessors had spent years in gathering together was saved. A better geological cabinet than this one which Mr. BARNUM had by patient and unceasing efforts gathered, we had never seen. So far as the peculiarities of this continent are concerned, a faithful and singularly detailed representation was made, while from every quarter of the earth his agents had sent or brought material interesting to the amateur, most valuable to the man of science. Collectors in the interest of colleges, men monomaniacally inclined in specialities, dreaded the competition of the Museum at auction or private sales, for whenever and wherever money could secure the curious or the rare, there and then they were certain of defeat. We believe we are correct in stating that no public institution in the country even pretended to rival the geological collection of the Museum, either in extent or value. The conchological and ornithological departments were likewise extended in range, infinite in variety, and full of interest. Those of our citizens who thronged the lecture-room of the Museum to the neglect of the well filled shelves of many rooms, knew nothing of the capacities of the place for instruction and amusement combined. Birds of rarest plumage, fish of most exquisite tint, animals peculiar to every section, minerals characteristic of every region, and shells from every sea, costly, beautiful, curious and strange, were crowded in dusty nooks of numberless apartments, where they attracted the earnest attention and studious regard of the scholar and connoisseur. There were not put there any living animals of value in the Museum, but there were wonders of all kinds brought from all parts of the globe, and never to be replaced. It was estimated that Mr. BARNUM had expended upward of $1,000,000. His loss was set down at $300,000, upon which he had $62,000 insurance. Over one hundred persons were thrown out of employment by the fire. The Museum was not the only edifice burned down. Nine other structures were attacked by the flames, which destroyed some and damaged others to a considerable extent. WILLIAM P. ASTOR owned the Museum building, which was insured for $28,000 only.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

A regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman BERGEN in the chair. The Board organized as a Board of Canvassers, and received the returns of the election for Alderman of the Seventh Ward. From these it appeared that the election for the contested seat was held on the 25th ult., and that CORNELIUS V. FINEHOUT (Democrat) received 562 votes, and THOMAS C. STEERS (Republican) 15 votes. One of the returns was signed by but one of the canvassers, and to the motion to declare Mr. FINEHOUT elected, an amendment was moved to refer the returns to the Committee on Elections. During the discussion of the motion the Board went into Committee of the Whole, Alderman CUNNINGHAM in the chair. A long debate then took place concerning an investigation into the assertions that one of the Aldermen had approached Mr. FINEHOUT desiring a pecuniary consideration to secure the acknowledgment by the Board of the election of Mr. F. When the Committee arose the Chairman reported to the Board that the Committee had nothing to report. The amendment to refer the returns was lost, and the motion to declare Mr. FINEHOUT elected was carried by a vote of 10 to 5.

A petition from WM. HEBBERERT was read, asking the Common Council to compel the railroad companies of the City to affix to their cars scrapers or catchers in front of the wheels so as to prevent runover accidents. The petition was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A communication from the Mayor was read stating that a number of bills concerning the affairs of the City of Brooklyn have been presented to the Legislature which have not been prompted by citizens or submitted for their approval. He specifies a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Prospect Park to add twelve lots to the Park at a large expense. As the expense of the Park has occasioned a debt of $4,000,000 to the city; as the city has been appealed to for $3,000,000 for the bridge across the East River; as the salaries of city officers have increased to $227,000 per annum, and as other bonds of the city have been issued for the improvement of the Gowanus Canal and the Wallabout, the Mayor suggests that the Common Council should make formal expression to the Legislature of the sentiments held by the citizens of Brooklyn concerning "the enormous and unbearable additions to the city taxation which the passage of the bills referred to would involve." The communication was referred to the Law Committee."

The Street Commissioner communicated to the Board the fact that 500 gas-lamps in the City were out of repair, and that frequently those in whole districts were left unlighted all night. The communication was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The Commissioners of the Wallabout Improvement reported that the total expenditures for the improvement amount to $121,993 71. The communication was placed on file and ordered to be printed in the minutes and the Corporation newspapers.

A resolution was offered requesting the representatives of King's County in the Legislature to urge the passage of an act repealing all acts passed since 1845 which give to the City of New-York exclusive control of the franchises for ferries between said city and Long Island. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ferries and Water Rights. Resolutions were presented urging the representatives of King's County in the Legislature to urge the passage of an amendment to the act appointing and regulating the Board of Metropolitan Police so that there shall be in the Board two Commissioners who shall have been residents of Brooklyn not less than three years previous to their appointment. The Board then adjourned.

A Socialist Party.

A number of German workingmen and others held a meeting at the Turn Hall, in Orchard-street, last evening, when action was taken in reference to the organization of a new political party on a Socialist basis. A Mr. VALENTINE WEBER presided, and a platform was adopted, the main feature of which is the proposition that all revenues of the Government shall be derived only from personal taxation of each individual according to the amount of his income, and that all internal revenues and import duties on raw materials shall be abolished, the import duties on manufactured goods to be abolished hereafter; the estimate of the income by Government officers is to be made by public procedure; only the United States are to issue paper money, and the National Banks are to be abolished. Addresses on the subject were delivered by Dr. ADOLPH DOUAI, HEHSE, MEYER, TONGE, KARL and others. Arrangements were made to organize the various districts, whose delegations are to form a central organization.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN A CHURCH.—At about 12 o'clock Sunday night, Officer KIRBY, of the Forty-first Precinct, discovered in the snow the footprints of a man leading to the Catholic church corner of Willoughby and Jay streets. On reaching the church the officer, who was accompanied by a private watchman, found a man hiding in the corner of the building. When discovered, the man dropped a package, which contained a quantity of powder, with which undoubtedly the safe was to have been blown open. At the Station-house the man gave his name as JOHN WILLIAMS. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice CORNWELL, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. In the safe, in the church, were gold and silver ware to the value of about $15,000.

MORTALITY.—There were 134 deaths in Brooklyn last week. The largest number, 19, occurred in the Sixteenth Ward, (E. D.,) and the next largest, 17, in the Tenth Ward, (W. D.)

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, March 2—11:15 A. M.

The money market opens quiet and steady. Consols for money, and the account 93⅛.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United State Five-Twenty Bonds	71⅞
Illinois Centrals	88⅜
Erie Shares	44

FRANKFORT, Monday, March 2.

The market for Five-Twenties opens strong at 74⅞ @75.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 2—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens dull at the following prices:

Midding Uplands	9⅛d.
Middling Orleans	9⅜d.

The sales are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs is unchanged. Corn, 41s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for mixed Western: Wheat, 16s. ⅌ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western: Barley, 5s. 6d. ⅌ bushel; Oats, 3s. 10d. ⅌ bushel; Peas, 46s. ⅌ 504 lbs.; Flour, 37s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Pork, 73s. ⅌ bbl. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 61s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for best grades of fine. Bacon, 42s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market opens dull. Sugar quiet and steady at 28s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 1 Dutch Standard. Rosin, 7s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Whale Oil, £38 ⅌ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £38 10s. ⅌ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. ⅌ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ⅌ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 2.

The Petroleum market is dull, and prices have declined to 43 francs ⅌ bbl. for standard White.

LONDON, Monday, March 2—1:30 P. M.

Consols are firmer at 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account.

American Securities are generally firmer and higher since the opening.

The following are the quotations at this hour:

United States Five-twenties	71⅞
Illinois Central	88⅜
Eries	44

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 2—1:20 P. M.

COTTON is dull and easier, and prices have fallen off an eighth since the opening. There is no animation in the market, and nothing whatever doing in Cotton to arrive. The sales will be about 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally quiet and steady. Corn, however, is dull, and has declined 41s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork is firmer and has advanced 2s. ⅌ bbl. since last report; sales were just made at 73s, for New Eastern. Prime Mess Lard has declined to 61s. ⅌ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Sugar is firmer and higher, at 28s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Other articles are quiet and without quotable change.

LONDON, Monday, March 2—Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for Money and the Account.

American Securities close as follows:

United States Five-twenties	71¾@71⅞
Illinois Central Shares	88⅝
Erie Railway Shares	44

FRANKFORT, Monday, March 2.

United States Five-twenty Bonds close strong at 74⅞@75 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 2—Evening.

COTTON closed dull and unchanged; the sales have been 8,000 bales Middling Uplands at 9d. and Middling Orleans at 9⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The Breadstuffs and Provision markets are entirely without change.

PRODUCE—The market for articles of American Produce is generally quiet.

ANTWERP, Monday, March 2—Evening.

The market for Petroleum closed dull and heavy at 43 francs ⅌ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 2.

FLOUR dull and lower; choice Standard unchanged; others are easier. WHEAT firm at $2 for No. 1; No. 2 is unsettled. CORN closed with sellers at 77½c. for New; sales of No. 1 at 81½c. cash, and 87½c. for the first half of April. OATS dull with sellers at 54½c. RYE steady at $1 58@$1 60. BARLEY quiet at $2 05@$2 08 for No. 2, and $1 80@$1 85 for rejected. There was a small business in PORK products, and but little attention was paid to transactions; Choice Mess Pork, $24. LARD quiet at 15½c.@15¾c. CUT MEATS nominal. DRESSED HOGS are in light supply and unchanged; Pigs, $9 50; light, $10@$10 25; heavy, $10 50@$10 75. RECEIPTS FOR TWO DAYS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Oats, 696 Dressed Hogs, 1,460 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,800 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 700 Dressed Hogs, 1,700 Live Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged, with but little demand. CORN firmer at 83c.@85c. for new. OATS firmer at 67c. RYE advancing; sales at $1 75@$1 80. BARLEY firm and unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling held at 20½c.@21c.; 20c. was offered. TOBACCO firm and quiet; no sales. MESS PORK dull at 24c.@25c. BULK MEATS in good demand at 10c.@12c. for Shoulders; all were taken at this price, and were held later at an advance of ½c.@½c. BACON in good demand; sales, 200 hhds. at 11½c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD dull and offered freely at 15½c., without buyers. Gold, 140¾@140⅞.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, March 2.

COTTON—Market quiet and firm; Middlings, 21½c.; sales 4,000 bales; receipts, 2,449 bales; exports, 7,337 bales. Sterling Exchange, 152@155; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. Gold, 141⅜. SUGAR dull; Common, 13½c.; Fair, 14c.@14½c.; Prime to Choice, 15¼c.@15¾c. MOLASSES—Prime to Choice, 85c.@90c. FLOUR unsettled; Superfine, $10 25@$10 40. CORN dull at 92c.@93c. OATS declined to 75c.@78c. BACON active; Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear, 16¾c.@17c. PORK firm at $27. LARD firm; in tierce, 16¾c.@17½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

COTTON—Quiet; Middling Uplands, 22c.; Middling Orleans, 23c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 16c.@16½c.; Refined, in bond, 23c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 75@$12 25. WHEAT comes in slowly; good prime Red, $2 50@$2 55; White, $2 80@$3 25. RYE, $1 73@$1 75. CORN dull; New Yellow, $1 18; Mixed Western, $1 21@$1 22. OATS in fair demand; sales 4,000 bushels at 88c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 2.

COTTON firmer; Middling, 23c. FLOUR more active; a cargo of Rio Extra was taken at $12. WHEAT steady; Pennsylvania Red at $2 47@$2 53 for good; $2 55@$2 60 for prime to choice. CORN dull and declining; White, $1 15@$1 16, afloat; Yellow, $1 12@$1 15; Mixed Western, $1 12. OATS steady at 78c.@80c. RYE steady at $1 65@$1 73. CLOVER SEED, $8@$8 50 for Eastern; $8 75@$9 for Western. PROVISIONS active and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

Cattle market dull; prices unchanged; sales, 1,400 head at 10½c.@11c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western STEERS; at 9c.@10c. for fair to good, and 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb., gross weight, for common. SHEEP, ½c. higher; 6,000 sold at 6½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb., gross weight. HOGS in fair demand at an advance; 4,000 head sold at $12 50@$13 25 ⅌ 100 lbs., net.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 2.

TOBACCO steady; sales 47 hhds. at $5 75@$17 for lugs and medium leaf. COTTON 20c. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25; Choice $12 50. WHEAT $2 50@$2 55. CORN 75c.@78c. in bulk. OATS in bulk 68c.@70c. WHISKY, free, $2 25. MESS PORK $25. LARD 16½c. for tierce. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.

OSWEGO, Monday, March 2.

The storm prevented all out-door business and the market is quiet. FLOUR is quoted at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT nominally unchanged. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings $46 ⅌ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston $1 10, to New-York $1, to Albany 67c.

BUFFALO, Monday, Mach 2.

FLOUR dull; sales 300 bbls. at $10 25 for city-ground Spring, and $12 50 for do. Amber. WHEAT entirely nominal. CORN steady; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 04, in store. OATS nominal. RYE nominal. PORK firm and unchanged. LARD firm and unchanged. BARLEY inactive without quotable change.

TOLEDO, Monday, March 2.

FLOUR quiet and nominal. WHEAT dull; Spring Extras held at $2 80; Amber, $2 63. CORN dull and quiet; sales at 85½c. OATS dull; No. 1 held at 62c. RYE—sales at $1 51. The storm has ceased and it is clear and cold. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 2.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28⅞; Reading Railroad, 46⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅜. Gold, 141⅞.

American (Waltham) Watches.

Recommended by Railroad Engineers, Conductors, Expressmen, and other experts as superior to all others for durability, steadiness and accuracy as timekeepers.

Purchasers should invariably insist on a certificate of genuineness.

For sale by all respectable dealers.—*Advertisement.*

All Grades of Waltham Watches At Retail by BENEDICT BROS., No. 171 Broadway, New-York. —*Advertisement.*

Never fails to cure coughs and colds, that standard remedy, Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—*Advertisement.*

True Merit Appreciated.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff. Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Bartlett's Reversible Sewing-machines are the cheapest reliable Machines. BARTLETT Machine and Needle Depot, No. 569 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Cards and Note Paper in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

KELLINGTON—BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, March 2, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, WILLIAM S. KELLINGTON to Miss ADDIE, youngest daughter of John K. Baker, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARBER.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Monday, March 2, FERDINAND V. A. BARBER, in the 37th year of his age.

The funeral services will held at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BENSON.—On Monday, March 2, at 9½ A. M., BENJAMIN P. BENSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Van Arsdale, No. 145 2d-av., on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BOWERMAN.—On Monday, March 2, at Eastchester, JOHN A. BOWERMAN, aged 34 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURR.—On Saturday night, Feb. 29, A. MONTRAVILLE BURR, late of Riverdale.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday next, March 5, at 2 o'clock, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., this City.

ELLS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, March 1, L. CHESTER ELLS, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Robert Ells, at Norwalk, on Wednesday at 9½ o'clock A. M., after which the remains will be taken to No. 73 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. Friends are invited to be at the latter place at 2½ o'clock P. M. same day.

EDWARDS.—At Nice, France, on Monday, Feb. 10, of hemorrhage of the lungs, EDWARD D., youngest son of Wm. W. and Helen A. Edwards, of Brooklyn, in the 27th year of his age.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

FROST.—At Poughkeepsie, on Second Day morning, 2d inst., LYDIA H., wife of Aaron Frost, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Fourth Day, 4th inst., at 2½ P. M.

LANCASTER.—On Sunday, March 1, at St. Luke's Home, No. 487 Hudson-st., Mrs. MARGARET LANCASTER, aged 63 years.

The funeral to take place at St. Luke's Church this day, (Tuesday,) the 3d inst., at 1 P. M.

MONTGOMERY.—On Sunday, March 1, MARIA MONTGOMERY, in the 83d year of her age, widow of the late Hon. John Montgomery, of Maryland, and daughter of Commodore James Nicholson, of the Revolutionary Navy.

Her friends and those of her nephews, James and Albert R. Gallatin, Thomas W. and Wm. Ford Chrystie, and George Seney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Reformed Church, corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, without further invitation.

MCCURDY.—On Friday, Feb. 28, at Lyme, Conn., at the residence of his brother, Judge McCurdy, JOHN GRISWOLD MCCURDY, late of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 72 years.

SCHRODER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2, CLARA FANNY, daughter of Frederick A. and Mary Jane Schroder, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 93 Clermont-av., on Wednesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, March 1, after a lingering illness, CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE, in the 47th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, George R. Sprague and John H. Sprague, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke's, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S—A—R—S—A—P—A—R—I—L—L—I—A—N.

TO DR. RADWAY.

Question—"Sarsaparillian being one of the chief ingredients of your RENOVATING RESOLVENT, what other agent of known medicinal virtue is it associated with, possessing acknowledged curative powers over diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary organs?"

Answer—SARSAPARILLIAN, as prepared under DR. RADWAY'S new process for extracting the medicinal properties from vegetable substances, secures in one bottle of the Resolvent more of the active properties of Sarsaparilla than in ten of the advertised quart bottles of Sarsaparillas, is only secondary in point of medicinal power to several of the ingredients in this great and good remedy—as a Purifier of the Blood and cure of Chronic Scrofula, Syphilis and Skin diseases. One of the most important remedial agents for the cure of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary diseases is the famous PARERIA BRAVA, PARERIA BRAVA.

A Native of Brazil.

This root was introduced into European practice as long ago as 1688, and when used in its crude state found to possess wonderful remedial virtues in all cases of Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary diseases, and by many Physicians highly eulogized as a specific in Ulceration of the Kidneys, Chronic Inflammation, Leucorrhea Dropsy, Jaundice, Rheumatism. Sir Benjamin Brodie used it with uniform success as a *lithon triptic, dissolving* Calculi, Stone in the Bladder, and other concretions. The true virtues of this root lay in the Cissampeline principle — obtained under DR. RADWAY'S NEW PROCESS, by which only the *active* properties of the root are secured. Its effects, *associated* with SARSAPARILLIAN and other ingredients, are truly wonderful. It immediately enters into the circulation and communicates its healing, soothing, purifying, and curative influence through the Blood, Sweat, and Urine. Dr. Radway obtains this root *direct from Brazil*—as it is well known that very little of the genuine root is to be found in the shops of the United States and Europe. This accounts for the indifference with which it has of late years been viewed by Physicians. *As it is now prepared* and associated with other ingredients in the RENOVATING RESOLVENT, its value in cases of Ulcerations and Granular degenerations of the Kidneys, "Bright's Disease," Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Bloody Urine, Calculous Concretions, Leucorrhea, and in Chronic diseases, and as an assistant in the cure of Secondary uncured disease, is beyond price. Composed of such wonderful remedial agents, the RENOVATING RESOLVENT will cure the most hopeless cases of Chronic, Skin, Scrofulous and Organic disease, if it is within the range of human agency to do so. Consumption of the Lungs, as well as Consumption of the Kidneys, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hacking Dry Cough, Night Sweats, have been cured by this remedy. A few doses will prove its efficacy. Bear in mind, that all *weakening discharges*, either in the male or female, are quickly cured by the Renovating Resolvent.

Question—"Will the Resolvent make a permanent cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, or any disease that may be transmitted?"

Answer—*The Resolvent*, when prepared under the *old* process, cured many residents of this City of Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Gout, Rheumatism, Sores and Ulcers, Fits, Dropsy and many other diseases, who have been married and have children from five to eighteen years of age, and no trace of transmitted disease is visible or suspected. As it is now prepared there is no possible reason to doubt its efficacy in this respect. *It does not suppress but exterminates disease.* In ordinary Skin diseases—Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Worms or Insects in the skin—a few doses will cure. Ladies with a rough, sallow and disfigured skin, one bottle will secure you a clear and beautiful complexion. Read Dr. RADWAY'S new book, FALSE AND TRUE—will be published early in March. Price of Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT, (SARSAPARILLIAN,) $10 per dozen, or $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. Dr. RADWAY'S OFFICE, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Consultation from 12 to 2 P. M. See that the word "Sarsaparillian" is on the label of each bottle.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

(PATENTED.)

For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,

JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

"TIME TRIES ALL THINGS," AND HAS proved that DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy *par excellence* for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat and influenza. It cures coughs and colds *instanter!* It soothes the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

DIAMONDS, PINS AND RINGS. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at POPULAR PRICES! MEEKS, No. 699 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—BY ONE OF THE the largest and most popular Life Insurance Companies, to solicit business in the country districts. Gentlemen of good address and intelligence, who desire to engage in a business at once genteel and remunerative, will find this a rare opportunity. Preference will be given to those who have tried the business before and succeeded, but all respectable applicants will receive attention. Applications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of four good references, and some account of the applicant's previous history. Address SOLICITOR, New-York Post-office, Box No. 5,302.

NEW-YORK CITY AGENTS WANTED TO canvass for one of the largest and most prosperous Life Insurance Companies. Liberal terms will be offered to those who give promise of success in the business. Gentlemen already engaged in the business will find it to their advantage to investigate the matter. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,302 New-York Post-office.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT

By GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON BOOKS.

NOW OPENING, A NEW INVOICE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS.

A. DENHAM & CO.,

Late Jayne & Denham,

NO. 4 CORTLAND-ST., (Up stairs.)

Priced Catalogue No. 8 now in press, and will be sent free of charge to any address.

25TH THOUSAND.

ECCE HOMO:

A SURVEY OF THE LIFE AND WORK OF JESUS CHRIST.

"To me it appears that each page of the book breathes out as it proceeds what we may call an air, which grows musical by degrees, and which, becoming more distinct even as it swells, takes form, as in due time we find, in the articulate conclusion, 'Surely this is the Son of God; surely this is the King of Heaven.'"—*Mr. Gladstone in Good Words.*

10TH THOUSAND.

ECCE DEUS:

ESSAYS ON THE LIFE AND DOCTRINE OF JESUS CHRIST. With Controversial Notes on "Ecce Homo."

A new edition, revised and enlarged.

Price of each $1 50

Sold by all booksellers, and mailed, post paid, by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at PAR and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&C.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, March 2, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $4 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 23 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.,) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.

Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.

The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

200,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN Directors of this Company held this day, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:
WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES MARSH,
DAN. H. ARNOLD,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WILLIAM H. BOLLES,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
FREDERICK SHELDON,
JAMES M. MORRISON;
And for Inspectors of Election:
GEORGE HODGSDON,
ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS,
WILLIAM H. HUSSEY.
By order.
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 294, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4 8, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.

WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburg and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL CO., NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Ashburton Coal Company for the election of five directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of March, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books closed from the 4th to the 10th day of March inclusive. JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on presentation, on and after that date.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 2—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	110⅜	111	5-20 C., '67	106⅜	107
Coupon, 1881	110¾	111	10-40 Reg.	101	101½
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅝	106⅝	10-40 Coupon	101	101½
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¼	110¾	Gold	140⅞	141
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107⅞	June 7.30	105⅝	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅜	108⅝	July 7.30	105⅛	105⅝
5-20 C. '65, Jan&July	106⅜	106⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.

$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. ($150,000.) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York.

The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 35
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, NO. 219 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD BY this Company on the 26th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected
DIRECTORS:
J. B. MCCREARY,
LEWIS AUDEMIED,
DAVIS PEARSON,
C. TOWER and
ROBERT M. LINDSAY,
And the Board of Directors, at an election for officers held to-day, reelected
J. B. MCCREARY, President,
LEWIS AUDEMIED, Vice-President,
DAVIS PEARSON, Treasurer,
and S. MCHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after March 2, 1868, on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,

H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 16 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

25,000 Brick can be made daily by the Empire State Brick Machine. Call and see at No. 2 Rector-st.

J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

State and County rights for sale.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) March 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
38 cases prime Smyrna Figs, in layers.
247 boxes prime Valencia Raisins.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins, stained.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, sound.
20 bags Sicily Walnuts, new crop.
28 frails prime Ivica Almonds.
30 barrels French Chestnuts.
50 kegs Almeria Grapes.
200 boxes Valencia Almonds.
(Per account of whom it may concern.)
178 frails Ivica Almonds, stained.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:
1,528 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,249 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Eola*, from Palermo.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, at 7 o'clock, on the evening of THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a superb collection of Standard Books, choice, rare, valuable and scarce WORKS OF ART, in the most elegant and unique bindings, seldom or never before offered at auction. The attention of the public is especially called to this opportunity of adding superb books to their libraries, as the sale will positively be made WITHOUT RESERVE.

On exhibition, WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on day of sale till 6 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known

"BERRIAN WAREROOMS,"

601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE, WATER POWER AND MACHINERY BY AUCTION.—Will be sold by public auction, at their mills in Ludlow, Mass., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the extensive real estate, water power and other manufacturing property of the Ludlow Mills, situated six miles from the City of Springfield, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and half a mile from the Indian Orchard depot.

The water power is by far the largest and best on the Chicopee River, which carries, at other points, the extensive works of the Indian Orchard, the Chicopee, the Ames and the Dwight manufacturing companies. The land, 650 acres, more or less, is sufficient for and admirably adapted to all the building purposes for a large manufacturing town. The location is healthy, naturally attractive, and on the principal thoroughfare of the State, six miles from a thriving city, and nearly midway between New-York and Boston, and the advantages for the development and profitable use of a large property of this kind are believed to be unequaled elsewhere in New-England.

On the estate are three freestone factory buildings adjoining and connected, having a total length of over 300 feet exclusive of picker and other outbuildings, and containing cotton machinery for 3,000 yards sheetings, and linen machinery for 5,000 to 6,400 yards crash per day, or an equivalent product in other similar manufactures; also a frame factory building, 80x40 feet, several storehouses, large barns, a boarding-house, a store, a commodious church building, and 27 dwelling-houses, mostly designed for from two to four families each.

For further particulars and for terms, see Boston *Advertiser* or *Post*. By order of the directors.

GEO. H. DEANE, Treasurer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5, 1868.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON PINE AND EAST 16TH STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of John P. Coffin, executor of FRANCIS BURRITT, deceased:

PINE-ST.—The valuable four-story brick building No. 58 Pine-st., between William and Pearl sts. Lot 24.6 front, 25.3 rear, 93.6 east side, and 92.9 west side. Possession May 1, 1868.

EAST 16TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick high-stoop house and lot No. 108 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place; house 33x48 feet, in good order; lot 33x103.3. Possession May 1, 1868.

Maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST. PROPERTY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Goodenough Horseshoe Company:

EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable lots, with the four-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. 512 to 520 East 17th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B, together with platform scales, 15-horse steam engine in complete order, fine boiler, with connections. Lot 118.9x92 feet.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON BOULEVARD, AVENUE B AND 87TH-ST., WITH WATER RIGHT, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

BOULEVARD—2 lots, northeast corner of Boulevard and 65th-st., each 25.11x100 feet.

87TH-ST.—8 lots and 1 gore, north side of 87th-st., 100 feet east of Avenue B, with valuable water right; lots each 25x100.8 feet.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND SOUTHeast corner Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, at auction.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the Church edifice thereon, on the southeasterly corner of Cortlandt-alley, 75x100 feet. The above is on y 175 feet east of Broadway and in the midst of first-class stores.

Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 29 LOTS AND GORES ON 9TH-AV., 95TH, 96TH, 97TH AND 98TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

TWENTY-NINE DESIRABLE LOTS AND GORES ON 9TH-AV., between 95th and 100th sts.

The above are free from rock, and are about even with the grade. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, if desired. Deeds will be delivered April 15.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 137 AND 139 PRINCE-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

PRINCE-ST.—The valuable lots, with the two-story, attic and basement brick houses, Nos. 137 and 139 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts., together 40x71.3. Terms at sale.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL at auction TUESDAY, March 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large quantity of fine quality toilet soaps, of C. S. Colgate's manufacturing company's make, consisting of honey, glycerine, palm, lavender, bath and other varieties, all of which are in good order, and will be sold in lots to suit all purchasers.

Also, about 50,000 cigars of various brands and grades.

Also, over 300 dozen first quality flavoring extracts, (mostly lemon and vanilla,) of well-known makers. The attention of druggists, grocers and others is particularly called to above sale, as the goods are all perfect and of fine quality.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUALE IMPROVED, VACANT AND water fronts in Brooklyn will be sold on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn.

Part of the Bowne estate, consisting of 64 houses and lots, and vacant lots on Main, Washington, Water, Plymouth, Nassau, Sackett, Huntington, Seventh and Smith sts., Hudson, Flushing and Vanderbilt avs.; and on Gowanus Canal, in 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 12th and 20th Wards, Brooklyn.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 3D-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Five lots of land, together with the three-story frame dwelling-houses thereon, situate on the easterly side of 3d-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 105th-st., the corner building having a store on the first floor.

105TH-ST.—Two two-story and basement frame houses and lots on the north side of 105th-st., 63 feet 4 inches east of 3d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 27 STUYVESANT-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

STUYVESANT-ST.—The five-story English-basement brick house and lot situate on the northerly side of Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., and known as No. 27. The house is 32 feet deep, and has modern improvements. The furnace and range are new, and plumbing work lately overhauled. Possession May 1.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASE OF LOT ON 48TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

48TH-ST.—The lease of lot on south side of 48th-st., 398 feet west of 5th-av. The lease is from Columbia College; ground rent $450 per annum. Lot 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 300 PEARL-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PEARL-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, situate on the south side of Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, and known as No. 300 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHEAST corner of Prince and Wooster sts., at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PRINCE-ST.—The lot of land, with the 2½-story brick front store and dwelling on the front, and 2½-story brick house on the rear thereof, situated on the northeast corner of Prince and Wooster sts., and known as No. 125 Prince-st. and 122 Wooster-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 112 2D-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

2D-PLACE—The four-story English basement brown-stone house and lot situate on the south side of 2d-place, between Smith and Court sts., known as No. 112. The house is 18.2x50, has all the modern improvements, and is in a first-class neighborhood, and about ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; lot 135 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JAMES-ST. AND NEW BOWERY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

JAMES-ST.—The three-story and basement brick building situate on east side of James-st., extending through to and fronting on the New Bowery. Has vaults under the walk.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 6, on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, certain office furniture, consisting, among other things, of desks, tables, chairs; also, one gold watch and chain, one cane, and all the right, title and interest of the bankrupt, in certain accounts, notes, drafts and contracts.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock,
AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
BY
Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER,
previous to his visiting Europe.
On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 32 5th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH AND HUDSON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.—The plot of land situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 34 feet 9 inches south of Troy-st., and extending through to and fronting on Greenwich-st., together with the cottage houses and brick office thereon, being 88 feet 1½ inches in width on Hudson-st., 74 feet 3½ inches on Greenwich-st., by 147 feet in depth on the northerly, and 136 feet 6 inches on the southerly line.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT NO. 77 BEEKMAN-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BEEKMAN-ST.—The lot of land situate on the southwesterly side of Beekman-st., between Cliff and Gold sts., known as No. 77 Beekman-st. The right to the party wall will be sold with premises.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 378 9TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

9TH-ST.—The valuable lot with the three-story brick house No. 378 9th-st., between Avenues C and D, and in the vicinity of the Dry Dock. Lot 20x92.3. Possession May 1, 1868.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

DR. RICHARDS' FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL for twelve boys, 47 miles from the City, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, New-York, five miles east of Peekskill, reopens March 10. For particulars send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

DR. RICHARDS' SCIENTIFIC AND Mercantile Boarding School for 12 boys, on a beautiful farm 45 miles from the City, near Peekskill. Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y. Terms reasonable. For circulars, address Dr. R.

20 WRITING LESSONS, $2 50.—BOOKkeeping, arithmetic, spelling, correspondence, $10; twelve private rooms daily. PAINE'S Business Colleges, No. 63 Bowery, entrance on Canal-st.) and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TEACH TWO PUpils in Brooklyn in a private family, three hours four days a week; must be competent to teach French, German, Latin and the English branches. Apply, with terms expected, to Box No. 5,642 Post-office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED FORTY SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife. Parents can learn the advertiser's views, social position, &c., by corresponding confidentially with F. H., Station A.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JASPER E. STEPHENS and PUTNAM S. STEPHENS, individually and as the firm of STEPHENS & BROTHER, of Buena Vista, in the County of Marion and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of S. H. Hawkins, at Americus, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WM. G. DICKSON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS H. CHEVES, of Smithville, in the County of Dee and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Tue Afee Hotel, in Smithville, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN N. WADSWORTH, of Friendship, in the County of Sumter, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of C. T. Goode, Americus, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS to give notice that on the 24th day of February A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WARREN W. DAVIS, of Montezuma, in the County of Macon and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of King & Branham, Fort Valley, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. WM. G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WINFIELD SCOTT, of Cuthbert, in the County of Randolph and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of A. Hood, Esq., Cuthbert, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LAZARUS P. HOWELL, of the County of Sumter, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of S. H. Hawkins, Americus, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD F. TRACY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edward F. Tracy, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit on the 5th day of December, A. D., 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy.

Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh3-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN BOUTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ORRIN H. CROSBY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Stats L. Morris, Register, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal,
Dated FEB. 28, 1868. as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES ABRAHAM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM WARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEON D. WALTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE SCOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON ZEMANSKY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. SCRIVENER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph H. Scrivener, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George H. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NOYES STREETER, JR., bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Noyes Streeter, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1868.

f18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIZA ALTENHAIN, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Eliza Altenhain, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.

mh3-law3wTu GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 276.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, to appear on the 13th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of said creditors will be had before J. D. Husbands, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in the City of Rochester, in said district, on the 10th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Feb. 14, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
JOHN M'CONVILL, Attorney. f18-law3wTu

NO. 584.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER WETMORE a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Oliver Wetmore, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f25-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN A. BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin A. Brooks, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868. ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
f25-law3wTu* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FELIX A. FERRIS, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Felix A. Ferris of Pleasant Valley, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1868.

f25-law3wTu* ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

NO. 429.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of JOHN H. PECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh3-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELISHA W. COLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly President of the Ontario County Bank, New-York State, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES SAGER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAXIMILLIAN H. KRUGER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. QUINAN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Van Lennep & Quinan, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 2, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 3, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN PEIRCE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 3, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. BELL and SAMPSON P. BOONE, individually, and as firm of Bell & Boone, of Americus, in the County of Sumter and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of S. H. Hawkins, Americus, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M. WM. G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN S. MOREMAN, of Albany, in the County of Dougherty and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of Wright & Warren, Albany, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD A. BROWN, of Americus, in the County of Sumter and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of S. H. Hawkins, Americus, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC S. DAVIDSON and JACOB S. DAVIDSON, the firm of J. Davidson & Brother, of Savannah, in the County of Chatham and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of the Register, Bay, corner Drayton-st., Savannah, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of W. H. HARRISON, of Montezuma, in the County of Macon, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of King & Branham, Fort Valley, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. WM. G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF GENERAL MEETING UNDER SECTION 27.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD B. STONEHILL, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of Edward B. Stonehill, bankrupt: This is to give you notice that the Court has ordered in the above matter that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, New-York City, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Yours respectfully, MYER & STERN,
Assignees, No. 13 Park-place.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BERNSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Bernstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
MARCH 3, 1868. Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD N. WYANT, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard N. Wyant, of the town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh3-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of CHARLES T. TRENCH and BENJAMIN R. MILLER, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Charles H. Crosby, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles T. Trench and Benjamin R. Miller, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at the City of New-York, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868. C. H. CROSBY,
mh3-law3wTu* No. 22 Dey-st., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUFUS SANGER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Rufus Sanger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN YOUNG, Assignee,
mh3-law3wTu* No. 39 Murray-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 29th day of February, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN SPARKS, of Union Township, Union County, N. J., within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. B. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
mh3-law3wTu No. 290 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to the country for a permanent situation for the Summer; has the best of references for City or country. Call for two days in the millinery-store, No. 274 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; has good reference; can be seen for two days at 317 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of finery, linens; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country for the coming Summer. Call at No. 266 East 9th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant young woman as dressmaker; understands her business fully, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 167 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 53 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; is an excellent baker; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 311 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, with the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 208 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first-floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 208 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SItuation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE woman a situation as child's nurse; has much experience in the care of infants, and understands raising them by hand; has six years' reference from her former place. Call for two days at 343 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook for a private family; is used to every style of fancy cooking; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, or would do general housework; is a good laundress; good City reference; would go to the country, if required. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant Northern German girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and hair dressing; has good City references. Can be seen at the French Agency, No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; best City references. Apply for two days at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as good plain cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 151 33d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to assist in the washing if required; can make all kinds of pastry and bread; good City references. Apply at No. 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as ladies' maid; is a thorough seamstress. Call for two days, or address 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; good City reference. Apply at No. 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL RECommended German girl, to do general housework. Call at No. 17 Stanton-st., first floor, near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, to go out by the day in families. Address DRESSMAKER, Station D.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE EAST, who has had charge of the household of a gentleman, wishes to find a similar situation, or as lady's companion; best of reference given. Address Box No. 4,629 Post-office for particulars.

MALES.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; has had long experience, and can give satisfaction as to ability, &c.; fully understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, pleasure-grounds, vegetable garden, &c., &c.; terms $60 per month and privileges. Address or apply to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, second door from 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; married man, with small incumberance; understands the care and management of greenhouse and grapery, fruit trees and vegetables, and requires a place; the best of reference can be given by my present employer. Call on or address, at No. 175 Broadway, Mr. Cornish, or on Mr. Conlin, for P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy, having taken the premium for butter the last two years; are Protestants, and no incumbrance; good references. Address A. B. C., care Mr. John McCombs, Room No. 16 No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man having no children, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits and vegetables; has lived in some of the best places in the State of New-York; can furnish the best of references from former and later employers. Address E. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man, as farmer or as gardener; understands stock and fruits of all kinds, and laying out a new place, and laying of the pipes; best of reference given as to ability. Call or address GEORGE, care Manhane & Miller, No. 10 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the business in all its branches; had charge of some of the best nurseries in the New-England States, and private greenhouses, hothouses, grapery; is well recommended. Address GARDENER, No. 431 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; fully understands his business; good City and country driver; will be found willing and obliging; good City references. Address A. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; would take charge of a grain or stock farm; wife would take charge of dairy. Call on or address for three days G. T., at W. Elting & Co.'s seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-street, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; understands flower, vegetable and grape-forcing; with good City references. Address T. W., Dobbs' Ferry Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE steady man as private waiter or indoor servant; understands his business; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener; understands stock, grapery and fruits of all kinds. Any gentleman wanting such a man may call on M. C. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and farmer; has good reference. Address F. M., Box 199 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, whose time is partially occupied, desires an engagement in a wholesale house; best City reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,588 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESladies can find permanent employment; good references required. DINKELSPIEL & JONES,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT ERRAND GIRL, with good City reference. Call for three days at CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S, No. 1,168 Broadway, below 28th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a private family. Apply between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. at No. 136 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STOCK BROKER'S office. Apply at No. 3 New-st. J. LITTLE & CO.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORANGES! ORANGES!

Fresh Havana Oranges just arrived by steamer for sale at $7 per bbl., at Pier No. 33, East River.

WANTED—THE SALE OF ONE OR MORE ARticles of general consumption by a first-class house, which has peculiar facilities for introducing and selling same. Manufacturers of staple goods will find this an excellent opportunity to establish a depot in this City. Address S. R. B., Box No. 5,729 New-York Post-office.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, Mar. 23
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO..........March 12
TARIFA..........March 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER..........SATURDAY, Mar. 28
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND FLORIDA PORTS.—TUESDAY, March 3, 1868—Steamship ASHLAND, 1,000 tons, Capt. E. L. Norton, will sail as above from Pier No. 11 North River, TUESDAY, March 3, at 4 P. M. Bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with South Carolina Railroad and by steamers to Florida Ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office of WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 45 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
The favorite Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail with dispatch for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYNES, leaves....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves....SATURDAY, Mar. 14
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.
For freight or passage to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—For Sale—A valuable invention for the prevention of vessels pitching and rolling at sea, keeping sinking vessels afloat, instantaneous removal of barnacles, &c. Terms of license or sale right of American patent on application to J. & W. WEEMS, Perseverance Iron Works, Johnstone, Scotland.

FOR SALE—A COAL-YARD, IN BROOKLYN, in complete order, stocked with everything necessary; first-class location, and good trade. Apply at 23 William-st., room 14, from 11 to 1 P. M. Terms liberal.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE Auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway, offers at private sale the following RESIDENCES and BUSINESS property:
An elegant first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 5th-av. (corner.)
Several first-class houses and lots on Lexington-av.

9th-st., near 5th-av.	24th-st., near Broadway.
10th-st., near 5th-av.	25th-st., near 6th-av.
11th-st., near 5th-av.	26th-st., near 6th-av.
12th-st., near 4th-av.	27th-st., near 7th-av.
13th-st., near 7th-av.	28th-st., near 6th-av.
14th-st., near 3d-av.	30th-st., near 6th-av.
15th-st., near Broadway.	32d-st., near 6th-av.
16th-st., near Broadway.	33d-st., near Broadway.
17th-st., near 6th-av.	34th-st., near 5th-av.
18th-st., near 7th-av.	34th-st., near 7th-av.
19th-st., near 9th-av.	35th-st., near 2d-av.
20th-st., near 8th-av.	36th-st., near 8th-av.
21st-st., near 7th-av.	37th-st., near 5th-av.
22d-st., near 7th-av.	38th-st., near 5th-av.
23d-st., near 7th-av.	39th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, three elegant new four-story high-stoop houses and lots on 42d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

40th-st., near 6th-av.	45th-st., near 5th-av.
41st-st., near 5th-av.	46th-st., near 5th-av.
43d-st., near 5th-av.	47th-st., near 6th-av.
44th-st., near 6th-av.	48th-st., near 7th-av.
49th-st., near 6th-av.	52d-st., near 6th-av.
54th-st., near 5th-av.	55th-st., near 4th-av.

Also, a number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.
Business property on Broadway, Bowery, Canal, Grand, Broome, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, 4th, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson and Sullivan sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:
West 23d-st., four-story h. s. brick..........$22,500
West 34th-st., three-story h. s. brick..........20,000
West 33d-st., three-story h. s. b. s., French attic..........25,000
West 49th-st., three-story h. s. b. s..........22,000
West 52d-st., four-story h. s. b. s..........23,000
East 23d-st., four-story e. b. brick..........12,000
East 62d-st., three-story h. s. b. s..........11,000
East 78th-st., three-story h. s. brick..........7,500
and a large number of other houses desirably located.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—THE ELEGANT two-story and attic dwelling, No. 37 East 37th-st., located at the northwest corner of Park (4th) av. and 37th-st. The dwelling proper is about 50 feet on Park-av. by 80 feet on 37th-st., with large picture gallery, dining-room, library, reception-room, two large drawing-rooms at right angles, and several other rooms on the first floor. The plot of ground is 74 feet on Park-av. by 80 feet on 37th-st.; has a three-story extended building fronting on Park-av., with porte-cochere entrance to stable lot; capacity of house about 30 rooms. Early possession can be given. For permits, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE IMPROVED property on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem, known as National Hall, with the private residence in the rear, fronting on 129th-st.; the plot of ground being 100 feet front by 119 feet deep. There are five good stores in the main building, and the property is well rented, and offers unusual inducements as an investment. Full particulars can be had at the office of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. House in elegant order. Independent walls.
For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE — GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS, half a block above Manhattanville, on the finest part of this magnificent improvement. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement house No. 4 West 39th-st., with or without furniture. Apply on premises, or to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 and 294 Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., 50x100. Inquire of JOSEPH McKEE, 292 Broome-st.

A CORNER HOUSE IN 5TH-AV. FOR sale, with extra lot, at $100,000; subject to one year's lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN—A TWO STORY AND A HALF English basement brick house for sale. No. 97 Clermont-av.; house 25x44, with brick extension 14x24; contains all modern improvements; garden beautifully laid out and filled with choice fruit, grapevines and plants; lot 50x125; price $10,000; terms easy; if not sold by the 17th of March will be sold at auction. Apply to WYCOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st., near Court-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, PLEASANTLY located, the rear overlooking the river and New-York; a very well-built three-story brick house, 25x45; lot 101; modern improvements and in fine order; price $15,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN STORE PROPERTY—BEST location in that city, No. 309 Fulton-st., running through to Washington-st., four-story marble store and dwelling, to be sold at auction March 3, 1868, by J. COLE, at Phenix Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. Ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
Descriptive list issued March 1.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
No. 26 Pine-st.
Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, CONN.
For sale or to rent, the house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house; choice apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c. For terms, apply to ELBERT WHITE, or at No. 38 East 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A fine residence at Summit, N. J., one hour's ride from New-York per M. and E. Railroad. The house is finished with all modern improvements, water, gas-pipes, &c.; the grounds, of over ten acres in extent, are tastefully laid out and contain every variety of fruit and shade trees; the location is in every respect desirable, the house being beautifully situated and only five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Horses and carriages for sale. Apply to G. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house, filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house, on the premises.

AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV. and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS, DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH 17 acres of land for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; large double-house containing sixteen rooms, situated on high ground, within ten minutes' walk of station. Land in good state of cultivation, with abundance of small fruit; $16,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A FINE FARM OF 102 ACRES ON C. R. R. of N. J.; large house with 13 rooms, well painted and nearly new; good outbuildings, plenty of shade; peaches, apples, pears, cherries and abundance of small fruits; ever-living stream of water; $19,400, one-third cash. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.
Descriptive list issued March 1, 1868.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., house and twelve acres of land, within one mile of depot; house has 8 rooms on first floor, 6 bedrooms on second; hot and cold water, bathing-room, &c; ground stocked with fruit, &c.; would sell less land with house if desired; also 24 acres opposite the above, in good cultivation. Apply to J. WYMAN JONES, No. 6 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.—All owners having farms or country seats for sale or rent will find it to their advantage to send full particulars to S. F. IRELAND, broker, No. 201 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale, near the ferry in Jersey City, four lots; large brick factory; cheap. D. LOSERE, 368 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partially furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 59 Dey-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans, $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO EXchange for improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, 269 Grand-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 129 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

WANTED—A SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED house, in good order and location, for a small family. Also, the upper half of a house conveniently arranged for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; location in the IXth Ward or below 35th-st., west side; rent about $1,000 and $500 respectively. Address or apply to K. and F., foot Jane-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STRICTLY first-class house in a desirable location, in exchange for gas stock, the absolute cash value of which will be guaranteed; a rare chance for a good investment; none but principals need apply. Address GAS STOCK, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st.; preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings
38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.
Nos. 2, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and
Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times Office.*

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET.
The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement offices. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIFTY FOOT HOUSE TO LEASE FURNISHED.—A family designing to leave New-York for two or three years, offer their dwelling to lease to a private family during their absence; the house is 50 by about 70x75, and large rear ground; number of rooms about thirty, all completely furnished; large and separate laundry, billiard table, grand piano, &c., &c.; the furniture is costly and elegant; large library; many books; location 14th-st.; rent to an acceptable tenant $10,000 per annum, payable monthly. For permits, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING (60x75) KNOWN AS Nos. 3, 5 and 7 East 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, containing large and well-lighted show rooms, and well suited to the wants of dealers in furniture and furnishing materials, millinery or other light and valuable goods, publishers, &c. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT, and first, second and third floors of new and substantial brick building, Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and full attic brown-stone house (20x47, lot 100) completely furnished; house and furniture new and very desirable; within one block of Dr. Cuyler's Church. Apply to the owner at No. 23 William-st., Room No. 14, from 11 to 1 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—AT REASONABLE rates, on first and third lofts, in building No. 189 Broadway.
Inquire of T. B. BYNNER & CO., Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and thirty acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO LET—IN EAST 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very fine half-basement house, furnished; $350 per month, to a strictly private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 229 PEARL-ST., 16x80, FOUR STOries, with early possession; No. 72 William-st., 20x70, lower part. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, No. 1 Platt-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE No. 49 CATHArine-st., occupied by Lord & Taylor over thirty years, and one of the best dry-goods stands in the City. Inquire of AND. CARRIGAN, No. 15 5th-av.

TO LET—THE EXTRA SIZE FOUR-STORY brown stone house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.; partially furnished. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 232 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.; good location for a physician, dentist or business; rent low.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY only. No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 259 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO LET—LOFTS IN NO. 89 LIBERTY-ST. Apply to URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 163 Post-office.

NO. 213 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom and single room to let, with or without board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARDS. WARING, Henry H. King and Orville T. Waring plaintiffs, against LOUIS LUDOVICI and Frederick W. Ludovici, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1867, on three thousand two hundred and fifty-five dollars, and from Nov. 30, 1867, on three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars, and from Dec. 31, 1867, on four thousand four hundred and ten dollars, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated Feb. 1, 1868.
To defendant Louis Ludovici: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1868.
CONVERS & LYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City.
Dated Feb. 18, 1868. f18-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinan Cannon, Margaret J. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Jan. 28, 1868.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868. A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.
NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867. DAVID J. JONES, MARY ELLEN JONES, Administrators.
d24-law6mTu*

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know. Sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
SIXTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3.
Donizetti's favorite opera
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
The only performance with this great cast:
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
MME. TESTA,
SIGNOR TESTA
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
and SIGNOR RONCONI, in his great tragic part.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4,
PAREPA-ROSA NIGHT,
on which occasion will be performed
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Rosina..........Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Count Almaviva..........Sig. TESTA.
Figaro..........Sig. GIORGIO RONCONI.
Don Basilio..........Sig. ANTONUCCI.
Dr. Bartolo..........Sig. BARILI.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
will sing during the Music Lesson Scene, Arditi's celebrated waltzes,
L'ESTASI and IL BACIO.
Tickets may be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and Pike's Opera House.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
PROLONGED TRIUMPH
of the
MOST POPULAR OPERA OF THE AGE!
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which receives the unqualified admiration of FASHIONABLE and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.
It will be repeated for the
ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIXTH TIME
MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:
The Grand Duchess..........Mlle. TOSTEE
Fritz.....M. GUFFROY | Gen. Boum.....DUCHESNE
Prince Paul.....LEDUC | Baron Puck.....LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog.....WALTER | Nepomuc.....MONIER
Wanda..........Mlle. DE FELOCOURT.
All the seats will be reserved at the GRAND DUCHESS MATINEES ON SATURDAYS, and tickets will not be sold beyond the seating capacity of the house.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 7,
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.
NOTICE.—The management is reluctantly compelled to announce that all complimentary admissions, except those for the Press, are suspended.
Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

THE GRAND DUCHESS, FOR ONE NIGHT.
At the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, SATURDAY EVENING.
Sale of seats commences to-morrow morning at the Academy, and at Peters', No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS!
[Similar to the Penny Readings of Great Britain.]
THE INAUGURAL ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.
In the large hall, Cooper Union.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
will give the opening address.
OSCAR M. NEWELL, the brilliant American pianist, and others, vocalists and readers, will assist.
A new poem entitled
"PIMMEQUOD,"
By Rev. RALPH HOYT,
will be read by Prof. J. E. FROBISHER. Mrs. Frobisher will also read several selections.
A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
The object of these READINGS is the public good. They are designed to be self-sustaining by a small admission fee sufficient to pay expenses. As the outlay of the first evening must necessarily be very great, and as it is also desirable to have a contingent fund, it has been deemed advisable to put the price of tickets to the
INAUGURAL EXERCISES AT 25 CENTS.
To subsequent Readings, the price of admission will be reduced. On business, address
J. E. FROBISHER, No. 155 East 18th-st.
Tickets at the principal book and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.
SECOND READING
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3.
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
will read the play of
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
The Reading will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets may be obtained at the office, Steinway Hall, during each day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.
STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH.
Under the patronage of the
"NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB."
KENNEDY'S LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON.
PIANO-FORTE—MISS KENNEDY.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NEW-YORK—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. State.
A few vacancies in the piano, singing and violin classes.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D.,
AND
Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., at COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

THE PARIS PICTURES
AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION
Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

D. F. DIMON'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS from Shakespeare, Dickens and the poets, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 50 cents.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.
Organs to rent.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, 8 Union-sq.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 27, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.
The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 227 feet; breadth of beam, 3[illegible] feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 631 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.
The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to
JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

STEAMERS FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
The upper-cabin propeller steamer TRANSIT and the lightering and wrecking steamer HARVEST, now lying at North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
THE MOST ATTRACTION
FOR THE LEAST MONEY,
IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2¾ and 7¾ o'clock, the great
MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD.
as
TOPSY!
TOPSY!
TOPSY!
her original and inimitable character.
Last days of
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA,
including
A WHITE ZEBRA, LIVING GIRAFFE,
TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,
Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, &c., &c.
TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,
consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c., &c.
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.
☞ After several months of busy preparation, a magnificent spectacular drama will soon be produced, with entirely novel and original scenic effect and gorgeous transformations.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
THE OCTOROON.
ACT I—LIFE IN THE SOUTH.
ACT II—THE MURDER.
ACT III—THE AUCTION SALE.
ACT IV—LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.
ACT V—DEATH OF ZOE.

REV. JAMES B. DUNN
And Hon. WM. E. DODGE, speak on the Excise Law THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock.
Admission free.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Prof. HUTCHINSON'S ACTING DOGS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE.
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THE PILGRIM
WILL REMAIN ON EXHIBITION,
with all its accessories,
THIS WEEK, EVERY P. M., at 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
Bunyan Hall, corner 15th-st. and Broadway.

DODWORTH HALL.
MR. HENRY NICHOLLS,
Reader to the Crystal Palace, the Sacred Harmonic Society, Exeter Hall, and the Literary Societies of Great Britain. Has the honor to announce his first appearance in New-York, in one of his
RECITALS FROM MEMORY
Of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Poe, Hood, Ingoldsby, Dickens, &c.
On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, March 5.
Given with marked success in Boston, Chicago, &c. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1. Commence at 8 o'clock; conclude about 10.

GENERAL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
Tickets and reserved seats for LECTURES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, THEATRES, &c., can be procured at NO. 114 BROADWAY.

THE FRIENDS OF THE EXCISE LAW meet at COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.
The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins, and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.
The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10¾ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.
The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first, with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.
The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.
Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:
CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.
The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.
CLASS II.—IRON.
Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.
CLASS III.—TIMBER.
Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.
CLASS IV.—LABOR.
This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.
The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made on each class separately, without regard to aggregate.
No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.
Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.
The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.
Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.
Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.
Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.
Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids." J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Nov. 30, 1868; *all the materials* for said repairs being furnished *by the United States.*
The price must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet b. m. of the lumber, per pound of the iron and spike, and per cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making said repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.
Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with
Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, plyers, haversacks, &c.
The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.
Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."
By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.
L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the bodies of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases where required, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.
Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I." RUFUS INGALLS,
Brt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

FURNITURE.

B. O'FARRELL.
CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
Over one million dollars' worth of carpets and furniture are offered at lower prices than at any other house in the City. Our stock is 33 per cent. less than at last year's prices. All goods are strictly warranted. Nos. 468 and 469 8th-av., 267, 269 and 271 35th-st. The largest warerooms in the United States.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
POSITIVE TRIUMPH! HOUSES CROWDED!
TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1868,
FOR THE FORTY-SIXTH TIME,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
The piece concluding with a
WONDROUS TRANSFORMATION,
REVEALING THE BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the continued indisposition of MR. LESTER WALLACK, the drama of ROSEDALE is postponed.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 3.
First time this season of Poole's celebrated comedy of
PAUL PRY.
Characters by Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss MARY SCOTT.
To conclude with the favorite comedietta of
ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, and Miss ANNIE WARD in the cast.
WEDNESDAY, March 4, first time this season,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
The great drama of
ROSEDALE,
With its entire NEW SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS, NEW COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, will be produced immediately on the recovery of
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
LAST NIGHTS OF MAGGIE MITCHELL,
assisted by J. W. COLLIER.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, "FANCHON." | WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, "LITTLE BAREFOOT."
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last appearance of Miss MITCHELL.
Miss MITCHELL..........as..........FANCHON
MONDAY EVENING, March 9,
G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
"HUMPTY DUMPTY,"
splendidly produced after months of preparation. It includes a Burlesque Opening; New Harlequinade; Grand Transformation Scene, and many comic tricks and transformations. The renowned star premiere danseuse, Mlle. RITA SANGALI and Mlle. BETTY RIGL, in a Grand Ballet. In the Skating Tournament, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and JOHN ENGLER, Jr.
Box sheet open to-morrow morning.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.
RENEWED SUCCESS
of the beautiful and accomplished actress,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
in Fulton and Maeder's sensational drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
founded on Miss Braddon's novel.
GREAT GAMBLING SCENE,
with its piquant local allusions and
FARO, KENO and ROULETTE,
vehemently redemanded by crowded audiences; as, indeed, have been all the principal scenes.
A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Wm. Carleton and other favorites.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
GLORIOUS WELCOME TO CHANFRAU AND SAM.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU AND SAM.
C. S. PARSLOE, JR., AS DICK.
The unrivaled cast and brilliant mounting.
SATURDAY NEXT—SECOND CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
First production of the new drama of the
GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST.
Drama of FREDERICK THE GREAT and the DESERTER.

STATE SENATOR O'DONNELL
AND
Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.,
speak on the Excise Law THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) at 7½. Admission free.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.
To be had of the following members:
H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 95 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, 105 East 14th-st.
E. Kroltpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

THE FRIENDS OF A QUIET SABBATH hold mass meeting at COOPER INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING, (Tuesday.)

LECTURES.

EXCISE LAW.
A grand mass meeting, in favor of sustaining the Metropolitan Excise Law, will be held in the Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
The following persons, with others, are engaged to speak:
Hon. WM. E. DODGE,
State Senator O'DONNELL,
Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.,
Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.,
Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.,
Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.
Admission free.

FREE LECTURE.—REV. B. C. MAGIE WILL lecture at the Reading Room, No. 76 Varick-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Bible: where did it come from?*

REV. ISAAC S. HARTLEY WILL DELIVER a lecture THIS EVENING in the church corner of Broome and Ridge sts., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Catacombs of Rome and Egypt.* Admission free.

MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1868, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Prof. DARLING. The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held, at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y., will read a paper on *Major Noah's Project for Establishing on Grand Island, in Niagara River, a City of Refuge for Jews Throughout the World.*
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.
FEB. 28, 1868.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REgained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERcury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

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FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

people of the United States for the Congress and legislative power thereof, which all officers of the Government ought inviolately to preserve and maintain; and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress, and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted; and in pursuance of his said design and intent, openly and publicly and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States, convened in divers parts thereof, to meet and receive said ANDREW JOHNSON as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and on divers other days and times, as well before as afterward, make and deliver with a loud voice, certain intemperate, inflammatory and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud threats and bitter menaces as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitudes then assembled and in hearing, which we set forth in the several specifications hereafter written, in substance and effect, that is to say:

Specification First—In this, that at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in the Executive Mansion, to a committee of citizens who called upon the President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, heretofore, to wit, on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, did, in a loud voice, declare in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say:

"So far as the Executive Department of the Government is concerned, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and to speak in a common phrase, to prepare as the learned and wise physician would a plaster, healing in character, and co-extensive with the wound. We thought, and we think, that we had partially succeeded, but as the work progresses, as reconstruction seemed to be taking place, and the country was becoming reunited, we found a disturbing and marring element opposing us. In alluding to that element I shall go no further than your Convention, and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of the proceedings. I shall make no reference to it that I do not believe the time and the occasion justify. We have witnessed in one department of the Government every endeavor to prevent the restoration of peace, harmony and union. We have been hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption of the States inevitable. We have seen Congress gradually encroach step by step upon constitutional rights, and violate, day after day and month after month, fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise power which, allowed to be consummated, would result in despotism, in monarchy itself."

Specification Second—In this, that in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, heretofore to wit: On the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before a public assemblage of citizens and others and said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, did in a loud voice declare in substance and effect, among other things, that is to say:

"I will tell you what I did do: I called upon your Congress that is trying to break up the Government." In conclusion, beside, "that Congress had taken much pains to poison their constituents against him. But what has Congress done? Have they done anything to restore the Union of these States? No! On the contrary they had done everything to prevent it, and because he stood now where he did when the rebellion commenced, he had been denounced as a traitor. Who had run greater risks or made greater sacrifices than himself? But Congress, factious and domineering, had undertaken to poison the minds of the American people."

Specification Third—In this, that at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, heretofore to wit, on the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before a public assemblage of citizens and others, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, speaking of and concerning the Congress of the United States, did in a loud voice declare in substance and effect among other things, that is to say:

"Go on, perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New-Orleans you might understand more about it than you do, and if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New-Orleans perhaps you will not be so prompt in calling out 'New-Orleans.' If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to its source, or its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress you will find that the riot at New-Orleans was substantially planned there. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses you will understand that they there knew that a convention was to be called which was extinct by its power having expired; that it was said that the intention was that a new government was to be organized, and on the organization of that government the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men: when you design to talk about New-Orleans you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made, and take up the facts on the Friday and Saturday before that Convention sat, you will find that speeches were made incendiary in their character, exciting that portion of the population—the black population—to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and the intention of that Convention was to supersede the organized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana, which had been organized by the Government of Louisiana, which had been then reorganized by the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that Convention, with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil Government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States. I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States, and hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the Radical Congress. So much for the New-Orleans riot; and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed is upon their skirts, and they are responsible for it. I could test this thing a little closer, but will not do it here to-night, but when you talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps, as I have been introduced here, and you have provoked questions of this kind, though it does not provoke me, I will tell you a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress in connection with New-Orleans and the extension of the elective franchise. I know that I have been traduced and abused. I know it has come in advance of me here as elsewhere. That I have attempted to exercise an arbitrary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the Government, that I had exercised that power, that I had abandoned the party that elected me, and that I was a traitor, because I exercised the veto power in attempting and I did arrest for a time that was called a Freedman's Bureau bill. Yes, I was a traitor, and I have been traduced, I have been slandered, I have been maligned, I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now, my countrymen here to-night it is very easy to indulge in epithets. It is easy to call a man Judas, and cry out traitor, but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot; Judas! There was a Judas, and he was one of the twelve apostles. Oh, yes! the twelve apostles had a Christ. The twelve apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had had twelve apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played Judas with? Was it THAD. STEVENS? was it WENDELL PHILLIPS? was it CHARLES SUMNER? These are the men that stop and compare themselves with the Saviour, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and who try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy is to be denounced as a Judas. Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in this action—if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God being willing, I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can. Let me say to you, in concluding, that what I have said I intend to say. I was not provoked into this, and I care not for their menaces, their taunts, and their jeers. I care not for threats; I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies nor overawed by my friends, but, God willing, with your help I will veto their measures whenever any of them come to me."

Which said utterances, declarations, threats and harangues, highly censurable in any, are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by means whereof said ANDREW JOHNSON has brought the high office of the President of the United States into contempt, ridicule and disgrace, to the great scandal of all good citizens; whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did commit and was then and there guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, opposed the amendment, saying that it had been referred to the Committee and had been voted down.

The vote was taken by tellers and resulted 50 to 74. So the amendment was rejected.

THE ARTICLES REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

As the clock indicated the hour of four, the Committee, in accordance with the order of the House, rose, and Mr. DAWES reported action to the House. The amendment proposed to be offered by Mr. STEVENS, and all other amendments, were thus excluded from being offered.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then rose and said: I am instructed by forty-five members of the House of Representatives to present a communication from them to the House, and to ask that it be read. It is respectful in terms, and is, in my opinion, privileged.

The Speaker—The gentleman may consider that a protest is privileged, but the Digest shows that it is not so considered in Parliamentary law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I ask unanimous consent to present this communication from forty-five members of the House, and on that I propose to submit a motion.

Numerous objections were made on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Then I ask consent to have the communication printed in the *Globe*.

Numerous objections were made.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made the point of order that, under the order of the House, no proposition should be entertained, but that the House should proceed to vote on the articles of impeachment.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

THE VOTE TAKEN.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Articles. The first article was adopted, yeas 126, nays 41; the second by yeas 122, nays 41; the third by yeas 121, nays 42; the fourth by yeas 114, nays 39; the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth, yeas 126, nays 41; and the ninth, changed from number ten, yeas 108, nays 46.

The following is the vote in detail on the first article, the other votes showing no party changes:

Yeas.

Allison,	Gravely,	Paine,
Ames,	Griswold,	Perham,
Anderson,	Halsey,	Peters,
Arnell,	Harney,	Pike,
Ashley, Nevada;	Higby,	Plants,
Ashley, Ohio;	Hill,	Poland,
Bailey,	Hooper,	Polsley,
Baldwin,	Hopkins,	Pomeroy,
Beatty,	Hubbard, W. Va.;	Price,
Banks,	Hurlburd, N. Y.;	Raum,
Beaman,	Hunter,	Robertson,
Benton,	Ingersoll,	Sawyer,
Bingham,	Jenckes,	Schenck,
Blaine,	Judd,	Scofield,
Blair,	Julian,	Shanks,
Boutwell,	Kelley,	Smith,
Bromwell,	Kelsey,	Spalding,
Broomall,	Ketcham,	Starkweather,
Buckland,	Kitchen,	Stevens, Penn.;
Butler,	Koontz,	Stokes,
Cake,	Laflin,	Taffe,
Churchill,	Lawrence, Penn.;	Taylor,
Clarke, Ohio;	Lawrence, Ohio;	Thomas,
Clarke, Kansas;	Lincoln,	Trimble, Tenn.;
Cobb,	Loan,	Trowbridge,
Coburn,	Logan,	Twichell,
Cook,	Loughridge,	Upson,
Cornell,	Lynch,	Van Aernam,
Covode,	Mallory,	Van Horn, N. Y.;
Cullom,	Marvin,	Van Horn, Mo.
Dawes,	McCarthy,	Van Wyck,
Dixon,	McClurg,	Ward,
Dodge,	Mercur,	Washburn, Wis.;
Donnelly,	Miller,	Washburne, Ill.;
Driggs,	Moore,	Washburn, Mass.;
Eggleston,	Morrill,	Welker,
Eliot,	Mullins,	Williams, Penn.;
Farnsworth,	Myers,	Wilson, Iowa;
Ferris,	Newcomb,	Wilson, Ohio;
Ferry,	Nunn,	Wilson, Penn.;
Fields,	O'Neill,	Windom,
Garfield,	Orth,	Woodbridge—126.

Nays.

Adams,	Golladay,	Mungen,
Archer,	Grover,	Niblack,
Axtell,	Haight,	Nicholson,
Barnum,	Holman,	Pruyn,
Beck,	Hotchkiss,	Randall,
Boyer,	Humphrey,	Ross,
Brooks,	Johnson,	Sitgreaves,
Burr,	Jones,	Stewart,
Carey,	Kerr,	Stone,
Chanler,	Knott,	Taber,
Eldridge,	Marshall,	Trimble, Ky.;
Fox,	McCormick,	Van Auken,
Getz,	Morgan,	Van Trump,
Glossbrenner,		Woodward—41.

Messrs. CARY and STEWART voted no. They were the only Republicans who did so. No Democrat voted aye.

Mr. FOX stated that his colleague, Mr. MORRISSEY, was absent on account of illness, but he would, if present, vote against each of the articles.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, stated that his colleague, Mr. MOOREHEAD, was necessarily absent; if present, he would have voted for all the articles.

Mr. ECKLEY announced that he was paired off with Mr. McCULLOUGH.

THE TRIAL MANAGERS.

The vote on the articles being completed, the House proceeded to vote for managers to conduct the impeachment before the Senate.

Mr. POLAND nominated the following members: Messrs. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania; BUTLER, of Massachusetts; BINGHAM, of Ohio; BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; WILSON, of Iowa; WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, and LOGAN, of Illinois.

In reply to a question by Mr. PETERS as to who was to be the Chairman of the managers, the Speaker said that the managers would decide the question of priority among themselves.

The Speaker appointed as tellers to count the ballots, Messrs. POLAND, JENCKES, SPALDING and MARSHALL.

Mr. MARSHALL asked to be excused, and the Speaker nominated in his place Mr. RANDALL.

Mr. RANDALL also declined, stating that he did not wish to participate in the proceedings. The Speaker remarking that it appeared that the minority desired not to be represented among the tellers, appointed Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, as the fourth teller.

The members were then called alphabetically, and each member as called stepped to the area in front of the Speaker's chair and deposited his ballot in a box kept by the tellers. No Democrat voted.

On the ballots being counted the result was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 118; necessary to a choice, 60.

For Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, 105; for Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, 108; for Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, 114; for Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, 113; for Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, 112; for Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, 107; for Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, 106; for Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, 22; for Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, 3; for Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, 2; for Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, 2; for Messrs. PETERS, BLAIR, CHURCHILL, BENJAMIN and UPSON, one each.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. STEVENS, BUTLER, BINGHAM, BOUTWELL, WILSON, WILLIAMS and LOGAN, having received a majority of the votes cast, he declared them duly elected as such managers.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution for printing one thousand copies of the articles of impeachment, for the use of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

A MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House had appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and had directed such managers to carry to the Senate the articles agreed upon by the House, to be exhibited in maintenance of such impeachment, and that the Clerk of the House shall go with such message. Adopted.

THE ARTICLES SENT TO THE SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the articles agreed to by the House to be exhibited in its name and in the name of all the people of the United States against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in maintenance of the impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct such impeachment.

Mr. ROSS suggested to strike out the words "the people of the United States."

Mr. PERHAM suggested that all the Democratic members of Congress might be struck out.

The resolution was adopted.

SUSPENSION OF RULES.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, it was ordered that it shall be in order to-morrow, as if it were Monday, to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the protest of the Democratic members of the House.

Mr. KELLY objected.

The House then, at 6:45, adjourned.

The Protest of the Democratic Members.

The following is a copy of the protest sought to be presented by Mr. ELDRIDGE on behalf of the Democratic members:

The undersigned, members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly or in principle more than one half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practiced by the majority of the House, in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberations, upon the greatest questions ever brought before an American Congress—the rules of the House made for the protection of the minority—and by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, have been during this entire Congress, in violation of their truer spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly suspended and set aside—not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rules and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained that measures affecting vitally the whole country and the dearest interests of our constituents, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature, demanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating order, enforced by the majority, as the order of the House. These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest, if we were not forced to the belief that a determined intention exists with the majority to revolutionize this Government by destroying the other coördinate branches, and vesting all the powers of the Government in Congress, in the steps taken to depose the President of the United States. We are admonished that there is no end to these oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was rushed through the House under the operation of the previous question. Referring the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction, the Committee, in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and by a strict party vote, adopted and presented it again to the House for its action. And then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative parliamentary body. Members were allowed, some thirty minutes, some twenty, some ten, some five and some one minute only to discuss the most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one minute under the arbitrary rule of the majority; and more than half of those were of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted only to print speeches in the *Globe*, after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the Committee were in session upon the further proceedings to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action under the operation of the "previous question" without debate, in violation of an express rule, new, special and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing without previous notice the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate, and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other coördinate departments—the Executive and the Judicial—endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the rule and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the counsels of the Republic.

We do, therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of this House inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of this House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office, against which this attack was directed, and the unforseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge.

We do most solemnly protest against this gross repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great coordinate branches of the Government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who, by the Constitution, is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and distracted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burden of a taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin. We do again most solemnly protest against and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other, any of the Departments of the Government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belongs exclusively to the Judicial tribunals; and we, hereby, warn the people of the United States, that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow.

We do further, most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well settled practice of the Government—a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which put the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—the representative of the dignity and power of the people—at the mercy of one of his subordinates assuming to be Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law; who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarranted position of communicating directly with Congress, in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberate purpose of resisting his authority.

The undersigned, therefore, in character of representatives of the people, being deprived by the despotic power of an inexorable majority of the high privilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this, their protest, may be spread upon the journal of the House.

Charles A. Eldridge, P. VanTrump, Geo. W. Woodward, W. Mungen, Stephen Taber, Geo. M. Adams, Geo. W. Morgan, L. G. Marshall, D. M. VanAuken, Thomas Laurens Jones, W. H. Barnum, John A. Nicholson, E. D. Holbrook, F. Stone, Charles E. Phelps, James M. Cavanaugh, Charles Haight, Lewis W. Ross, L. S. Trimble, R. D. Hubbard, J. S. Golladay, John W. Chanler, Julius Hotchkiss, Samuel B. Axtell, W. E. Niblack, W. S. Holman, Demas Barnes, A. J. Glossbrenner, Lawrence Getz, B. M. Boyer, Stephenson Archer, Albert G. Burr, James A. Johnson, James B. Beck, Asa P. Grover, J. M. Humphrey, John Fox, John V. L. Pruyn, Samuel J. Randall, James Brooks, H. McCullough, J. P. Knott, Charles Sitgreaves, M. C. Kerr, James R. McCormack.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts—Argument of the McArdle Case on Its Merits.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 2.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, the McArdle case was argued on its merits.

Mr. J. S. BLACK commenced the argument in behalf of the petitioner, who had been charged with and arrested for an alleged violation of the Reconstruction acts, thus causing a disturbance of the public peace, disorder and violence, and with being guilty of libel in the publication of certain articles in the Vicksburg *Times* calculated, and intended to impede the reconstruction of the Southern States. The case came up *ex parte* on an appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.

Mr. BLACK said that McARDLE had been denounced by certain public men for language which he admitted was coarse, but no more than so political writers were in the habit of using. The presumption was that he was innocent of crime. Nevertheless, Gen. ORD caused him to be arrested without warrant and imprisoned; and after having been held in custody he was sent before a board of officers, where he was tried; but it was no more a trial than a stage-play compared with the events intended to be represented. It might be called a farce, but for the fact that the end might be to the petitioner a catastrophe, a sad calamity. Everything charged against him might have been uttered in one breath. His whole offence consisted in publishing certain articles in his newspaper, but it was curious to observe in how many aspects this was regarded. In the first place they say it was a libel. It certainly was no inflammatory libel against the laws of Mississippi, for the military officers were not engaged in vindicating the dignity of that State. They were there to execute the laws of the United States. They denied the very existence of a State Government in Mississippi, and the validity of all State laws. It was alleged that the petitioner, by his publications, committed a breach of the peace. There was certainly nobody excepting those who had been trained in the Bureau of Military Justice who would say he was guilty of a breach of the peace. Such proceedings might sometimes tend to provoke a breach of the peace and they did so on this occasion. Gen. ORD committed a lawless act when he broke into the petitioner's house and directed that he be carried to prison. He had no right to charge on his (Mr. BLACK'S) client the crime perpetrated by Gen. ORD'S own master, and ask that he be punished for it. The publications, it was said, were intended to intimidate voters. A State election was going on which was superintended entirely by the army, which by means of bayonets drove one set of voters to the polls and drove another away from them. The whole thing was accomplished by naked terrorism, and when an unarmed and peaceable man expressed his opposition to such proceedings through his own newspaper, he was told he should not do so, and was ordered into custody. Which of the two parties was guilty of intimidation, the accused or the accuser? It was said McARDLE hindered reconstruction. Congress desired that a certain constitution or form of government should be adopted and submitted to the people for their decision, or it was submitted to a portion only of the people of Mississippi. The act of Congress made a show for the expression of approbation or disapprobation. McARDLE was not among those who were in favor of that Constitution. This was said to be hindering reconstruction—the commission of a crime which there was a right to punish. He (Mr. BLACK) did not propose to analyze the charges, but he undertook to say that if every specification now before the Court were put in the form of an indictment and presented by a grand jury, any judicial tribunal would set it aside without argument or debate. No Judge who had a clear comprehension of his duty would ask a man to plead to a tissue of absurdities like that; yet if the trial of McARDLE had gone on before a military board, he would not have had the slightest chance of escape, but would have been convicted. Military commissions never disappoint the expectations of those who order them. If he had been convicted, nobody could anticipate or conjecture what punishment would have been inflicted. If they could convict him without proof, they could punish him without measure. They had just as good a right to sentence him to the gallows as to fine him. If Gen. ORD had desired the blood of this man, and to take his life to settle the question between them, he had several means to accomplish such purpose. He could have gone to his cell and strangled him with his own hands, or sent a half dozen men to shoot him, or procured the sentence of a military commission to hang him. All these things would unquestionably be consistent. DANIEL WEBSTER said, years ago, that military commissions were always organized to convict. These words were fitly spoken. They were "like apples of gold in pictures of silver." He ventured to say that in nine cases out of ten military commissions committed outrages on justice and law. Military men, as a general thing, know nothing of judicial duties. The Court was aware far better than himself how much time and toil and trouble it took to make a Judge to administer justice among a people in order to protect their rights and enforce the obligations of individuals, to hold the scales of justice with an even hand, and to turn the sword in the right direction. It was a most difficult task to perform. The service in which Judges dealt was most abstruse; and after the judgment was matured its administration required good moral qualities, independent in spirit and thought, with no fear of danger, with impartiality, absolutely blind to everything but the testimony and the law, perseverance that never tires and a boundless knowledge of men and books. And these qualities were not merely needed in rare and large, but for every day's work in small cases. It was surely a most unwise thing to suppose that any persons would prefer to trust in an officer of the army. His habits and education unfit him for judicial duty. He dealt in material and worshipped honor. His work was hard blows. No matter what the controversy was, if he could whip his adversary, or if his adversary whipped him, he conceded the argument. With him all great political questions were to be decided by main force. If one was the slave and the other the master, one weak and the other strong, and if the question involved private rights, it was decided in the same way by the wages of battle. A creed was formerly established by the party who asserted it conquering the party who opposed it, and questions of reparation were decided in the same way, one party whipping the other. This idea had made its mark on the military science of the day. We call a great gun a cannon because it was substituted by the church, and when a party was whipped, never having anything of defence in his hands, he was subject to have his nose or ears cut off and placed in the pillory. The military men of all ages entertained such opinions, and there was no phrase in the English language which was repeated with more approbation than the saying of NAPOLEON, "That God is on the side of heavy artillery, provided it is well handled." This disposition on the part of military men to refer everything to the arbitration of mere strong power had the effect to put justice at defiance, to deny that the law was made for them, and to settle every controversy by the force of arms. McARDLE claimed he was entitled to a trial by jury; the military comission had given no reason for refusing it. The application had been treated with contempt. He (Mr. BLACK) submitted to the Court that a tribunal of this sort would refuse, either on account of ignorance or indisposition, to decide a question of this kind on this fundamental point. How could it decide on points more important? Let every man attend to the business for which he is fitted. Your Honor would not take your watch to a blacksmith, and it is not likely he would mend the watch much by laying it on the anvil and pounding it with a sledge-hammer, and would it not be insane to submit a question of life and liberty to a man who knows nothing of the principles on which they rest, and who is too ignorant to give a righteous decision. Whenever in any country there is a system for the administration of justice by the Courts and juries, everybody goes to them to obtain it. Those who organize special tribunals outside of the Courts, and especially the military tribunals, know what they are made for, and take care to carry out the intention. It is for this reason that they have become so odious. The "star chamber" is a byword for everything base, cruel and oppressive. We track ecclesiastical courts through all history by the innocent blood they have shed. They are everywhere so odious that every man's heart throbs with indignation whenever he hears them. This individual McARDLE is trying to escape as a fugitive from persecution. He has fled here for safety, and he has laid his hands on the horns of this altar, and he asks for justice. The broad question involved does not particularly concern him, but every man who lives or comes within the jurisdiction of the United States, and who is liable to be similarly treated. When you answer this question, you will answer a constitutional question, determine the rights of all the people, and shape their destinies for all time to come. This makes it one of the greatest cases which could come before the Court. We do not say that this will not be done, or that the walls of the sanctuary will be thrown down. No people ever acknowledged the existence of such a power as had been set up without becoming slaves. Our great race never submitted, except in cases where they could not resist tyranny. But they subsequently rose and reasserted their rights and threw off the shackles of tyranny. For more than twenty generations this principle has been bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. This right is found in the archives in all countries where our language is spoken; in the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, in acts of Parliament and in our Constitution, and ratified by oaths which no man can break without perjury. Mr. BLACK remarked in substance: It was said that the acts of Congress which authorized the proceedings of which the petitioner complained were in the spirit of the Constitution. There was a rule of construction which no court should disregard, namely: that not only the intent, but the words of the law should be so plain that it would be impossible to mistake. These acts of Congress admitted no shade of ambiguity. They were intended to deny the regular administration of justice to one section of the country. If the acts were valid, then the trial by jury was abolished in ten States of the Union and might be abolished in all the remainder when Congress might think proper. There was no chance of the people escaping from the body of this death except by saying that the Reconstruction acts are null and void. Now, if you find these acts to be in conflict with the Constitution, the course to be pursued is perfectly simple. No person engaged in the exercise of power can ever perform anything valid unless he keeps himself within the limit of the grant. The agent cannot bind his principal beyond the scope of his authority. The corporation which acts outside of the charter can do nothing that is valid. This, be it remembered, is not merely a rule of jurisprudence, but is natural logic of universal application. It appeals to public justice intrusted with the supreme power of a State. There never has been and never will be any limited Government to which it does not apply. In England it was never heard that any court set aside an act of Parliament where the King, Lords and Commons unite to accomplish an act of legislation, but the monarch is the depository of sovereign power; and although all are subject to him, and swear personal allegiance to him, and although the theory is that "the King can do no wrong," yet, if he ever cross the line of legal prerogative, the Courts say his acts are void, and it is the right and duty of everybody to consider his acts thus void; and instances have occurred where they not only resisted the act itself, but brought the monarch even unto death. Under the old French monarchy nobody made any objection to the law because LOUIS XIV was right when he said: "I am the State; all power is centered in me; my will is the only law." In 1830 the French people placed a new King on the throne and undertook to tie up his hands by a constitutional restriction that every Frenchman charged with crime shall have a trial by jury;" but under the power to suppress rebellion LOUIS PHILLIPPE made an excuse to send GEOFFROY before a military tribunal. The Court of Cassation, however, declared the order void from beginning to end. When the American people achieved their independence and came to organize a government, they took care it should not be a despotism, and determined they would limit the legislative power in such a manner that it should not be used for their injury. Part they reserved to the States and the other part delegated to the General Government. Now if States undertake to do what the General Government alone can perform, the law is void; and when the General Government undertakes to control military matters within the legitimate functions of the States, the law is in like manner void. The framers of the Constitution divided the Government into three departments, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and carefully defined and limited their powers. If one transgresses the boundary of power, it is surely the duty of the others to resist it in so far as not to lend it aid and assistance in carrying out the act, because if they do so they become participants in the crime of usurpation. If you exceed your jurisdiction nobody is bound by your act. Suppose you undertake to decide election cases and make a decree that the Senate, to expel a member, they must say this is a subject with which the Court has no right to interfere. It must necessarily be so with reference to the legislative department as well as the executive. Outside of the Constitution the will of a member of Congress is no more than the will of a private individual, and whatever they attempt to do separately or collectively, where they have no authority in the premises, is a mere vain attempt to, and is without validity. The power conferred upon the Court has been exercised many times in determining the constitutionality of laws, and when the question came before this Court it has taken as much legal responsibility as it was asked to take in this case, affecting the rights of so many persons. But it may become so much more difficult to look it in the face when men are inflamed by passion and have exercised power not given to them by the Constitution, and to tell them that their act is not good, and especially when party newspapers seek to intimidate the Court by holding a sword over its head. But there is consolation in this. The judgment of the Judiciary Department is surely stronger than any other, and, therefore, when there is such a contest as the present the triumph is always in favor of the judges. It remains only to take it for granted, if you find no warrant or authority in the Constitution for the passage of these acts, but discover that they are absolutely outside of the Constitution, you will give them no more than any other unauthorized thing can command. In order to do that, take the Constitution in one hand and the obnoxious act in the other, Compare them together, and if you find them inconsistent, the matter of fact is that one goes to the ground, and the Constitution becomes stronger for the attack made upon it. The Constitution is not a difficult instrument to comprehend, there is not a word not understood. There is a grand simplicity of language which corresponds with its object. The lines which divide the powers granted to the General Government and the rights reserved to the States are so distinct that there is no man of plain sense, though of little reflection, who cannot tell whether an act is inside or outside of the Constitution. Nobody ever pretended not to understand the general scope and genius of the Constitution; for it glitters all over with the light of liberty. We understand that this act of Congress is a gross violation of the Constitution. It is not only an exercise of ungranted power, but a seizure of power reserved to the people themselves and expressly forbidden. By taking and keeping this a power is created to take away the very rights which the Constitution was framed on purpose to defend. It treats the Constitutional provisions with more or less contempt, including the amendment passed a year ago, declaring that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States except for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted. Will any man say that this has not been grossly violated by a law which authorizes military men to do what they have done in repeated instances, viz, take up a man and confine him years or for life without conviction? You see two systems in operation. The act of Congress totally overthrows the Governments in the ten Southern States; you are sitting in sight of the river which divides a territory of slaves from that of freemen. North we have a Government deriving its power from the Constitution; down South they have another and a different Government with no foundation, except this act of Congress. Compare the two, and see what a difference. The Persian monarchy and the Athenian democracy, were considered as antagonists, yet there was not more difference between them than there is between the Governments of the North and the South. Here we manage our own local affairs according to law, and by means of agents selected by ourselves; there the petty details of local affairs are controlled by men sent thither, not only strangers but avowed enemies. Here proceedings are conducted according to State laws; there they have a caricature of such institutions conducted in a different way. In the Northern States no military force is allowed to be at the polls; down there the military officers drive up men to the polls and drive others away. They superintend the stuffing of ballot-boxes, and if the result does not suit their purpose they throw them aside. Here we have a free press. It claims as large a charter as the wind to blow on whom it pleases. Then if the editor of a newspaper attempt to express an opinion he does it at the peril of being dragged before a military tribunal. In the North a man cannot be punished, even for a trifling offence, unless by a fair trial according to the Constitution. In all the country, from the Potomac to the Gulf, the best and purest men may be fined, imprisoned and hanged without Judge or jury. Our system is the American system with all the modern improvements. Theirs is the old Asiatic system without a particle of improvement—just as simple as it was in the beginning. Mr. BLACK said Congress had no right to punish a single individual for the most atrocious crime, even on a confession of guilt, because that would be a usurpation of power; much less have they the right to try nine millions at once on a bill of pains and penalties, and convict them behind their backs without notice and hearing. But whether this law is constitutional or not; whether it is outside of the Constitution or not, is a thing fixed and determined. In the case of MILLIGAN this Court held that the judicial power of the country was vested by the Constitution in the regularly organized and established Courts of the country; that this power could not be taken away from the Courts and vested elsewhere, and that no man could, under any pretence, be deprived of his right of a trial by jury, as long as the Constitution gave it. It was not for him to suggest what the Judges ought to do, but he would say that when the country was so deeply interested an a question which involved the honor of the Court as well as the interests of the people, the opinion heretofore given in the Milligan case, which authoritatively settled the question, should be binding on those who did not concur in the opinion as much as on those who did. This case is covered by the minority opinion as well as by that of the majority of the Court. The Chief Justice and two others thought that Congress might during a time of war authorize Military Commissions; but this was justified solely on the ground of military necessity, and the Chief Justice on that occasion said that in time of peace the laws of peace must prevail. Now the country has been in a state of perfect peace more than two years. It would certainly be preposterous to suppose there was not a spot in the whole Southern country where a court might not have been opened and proceedings conducted without interruption, when all the people of one section were mingling with those of the other section, and when not a solitary enemy appeared and no forces were necessary to repel invasion. And, notwithstanding these things, Congress must sit down quietly and prescribe the mode by which certain offences shall be punished. But it is alleged that a certain amount of respect ought to be paid to the opinions of Congress on this subject—one branch of the Government is entitled to the very highest respect as much as another, and therefore it may be perfectly fair to start with the presumption that what they have done is right until the contrary be shown. But the Constitution contemplates the possibility of Congress violating the fundamental law, so as to make the intervention of the other two departments necessary. Nevertheless, he admitted that when the judicial mind is considering the question of the act, it was just as proper to take into consideration the reports and debates which accompany the passage of the law, and which may be considered a cotemporaneous exposition of the views of those by whom the law was passed. Look at the record at the time the bill was reported by a Committee. It was unaccompanied by any report intended to vindicate it from the assaults of its being unconstitutional. It went through the House with very little debate; it was sent to the President and returned with a message in which he demonstrated, at least to his own satisfaction, that it was wholly unconstitutional. Instead of considering it in the light of the President's objection, they scarcely heard the message read when they passed it over his head by a majority of two-thirds, and without vindicating themselves against the charges which were made. They heard themselves arraigned for having violated the Constitution, and they stood mute, with the exception of one man, meaning Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, whose opinion was worth more than that of any of his party friends. He did not pretend to say that there were not others gigantic in intellect, but that gentleman's heart conceived and his brain forged out the bill and that member distinctly declared that the bill was outside of the Constitution, and whenever any of his associates suggested that it might be unconstitutional he administered a rebuke. It was his pleasure and pride to make them pass it, in spite of the Constitution, which he and they had taken an oath to support.

Mr. BLACK suspended his remarks, owing to indisposition, and will conclude them to-morrow.

In addition to Mr. BLACK, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and Judge SHARKEY appear for McARDLE, and Messrs. TRUMBULL and CARPENTER for the Government.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

Meeting at Cooper Institute in Behalf of Washington College, Virginia—Addresses by Prof. R. D. Hitchcock and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Last night a meeting was held at Cooper Institute to take measures for creating an educational fund for Washington College, Virginia, the fund to be shared by all the Southern States. The call for the meeting was signed by Bishop Potter, Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Alexander Vinton, Charles F. Deems, Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., S. J. Prime, John McClintock, John Cotton Smith, E. H. Chapin, R. S. Storrs and C. W. Morrill, Messrs. W. E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, A. A. Low, John T. Hoffman, James T. Brady and about twenty other prominent gentlemen.

Owing doubtless to the inclemency of the weather, the hall was not more than half full.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and Dr. GRISCOM took the chair. Mr. DAWSON, who officiated as Secretary, read the following letter from Gov. FENTON:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The object of elevating the standard of education and diffusing its blessings fully and generously, is one which any good citizen must commend, and the proposed introduction of practical business education in Southern colleges can hardly fail to receive general approval. I need not say that I sympathize with the patriotic and benevolent features of the institution which you represent, as disclosed in the printed statement placed in my hands, and I trust that its future work and success will justify the full confidence of the American people.

Very respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

Rev. E. P. WALTON, Agent.

A letter from Mr. GERRIT SMITH was next read, in which he says:

"I have done what with my greatly reduced means I could for the needy whites and needy blacks of the South. I must keep on doing for them both, in my small and numerous ways. I must leave it to others to endow her important institutions of learning. As a token of my good will toward Washington College, Virginia, I send you $20, only regretting that I cannot send you $2,000. I wish our wealthy men of the North could give that college $200,000. Sufficient cause why the North should give large help to the South is that one is rich and the other poor. "But the South is a sinner," say thousands. True, she is; but sinners should be helped as well as saints. What, however, is the North, but her fellow sinner. England cursed us both with slavery. Then we both cursed ourselves with it, the North as well as the South upholding it; and then came of it the war. The South, no less brave than the North, yet being by far the weaker party, fell under. And now it only remains for us to forgive each other, to love each other and to do all the good we can to each other. The South will know that we love her when she sees us doing what we can to lift her up out of her deep poverty and to furnish both her blacks and whites with the means of education."

A letter from Hon. HORACE GREELEY, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting and regretting his inability to be present, was read; also, a similar letter from Hon. JAMES T. BRADY, and one from GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who regretted his absence, owing to an engagement two hundred miles distant. He says: "I should most gladly do anything in my power to show that the most radical men in this part of the country cherish no unkind, much less any vindictive feeling, toward the people of my State or section as a class, and that the true Radical policy is merely the security of fair play and equal opportunities for all. Prompt and universal education in the Southern States is the truest and most enduring reconstruction. Every word spoken for it, every dollar given to it, is the sincerest peace-offering."

The following resolutions were then read by Mr. BEECHER:

Resolved, That it is at once the duty and the privilege of those who maintained the unity of this nation by war, to be foremost in time of peace in all works of love which tend to make the American people one in sentiment as well as one in government.

Second—That as the patriotism of every true American is limited by no State lines, so his sense of responsibility for the welfare of his country should be equally unlimited, and he should regard it not as a work of mere charity, but as a part of his solemn obligation as a citizen to see that no part of the Republic suffers for want of the proper moral and intellectual training of its people, since universal education is an indispensable condition of lasting union.

Third—That while we rejoice in the earnest labor which has lately been bestowed upon the primary education of the most ignorant classes of the South, we believe that this labor should be accompanied with equal zeal for instruction in the higher walks of learning, so that the college may furnish an abundant supply of teachers for the people, and by its example of higher education continually raise the standard and ideal of the common school.

Fourth—That we recognize in the depression of Southern seminaries of learning by reason of the war, at a time when education is so much needed, and in the unusual destitution which prevails among its people the call of Divine Providence upon the loyal North so wonderfully preserved from like disasters, to provide with generous hand for the upbuilding in the South of the institutions which are necessary to the full development of its powers.

Fifth—That Washington College having been in a manner founded by one whose name belongs not to Virginia but to America, and having been the object of his affectionate interest, has historic claims upon our affection and respect, which no temporary error can overshadow, and having the best assurances that it will be so conducted as to develope a genuine patriotism among its graduates, we cordially recommend it to the kindly consideration of all who honor the memory of WASHINGTON.

The resolutions were adopted. When the applause which followed the reading of them had subsided, Mr. BEECHER introduced Prof. HITCHCOCK, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF PROF. HITCHCOCK.

I came in here not wholly without some thoughts, yet I cannot say that I stand here the advocate of this cause with any basis of information with regard to it. This I know, however, that the institution which appeals to you is one that was nurtured by WASHINGTON himself; that it is now presided over by the great chief of the rebellion; that it is now tenanted by 400 young men who look to it as others do who are not in it, for education; and I know that it is a body in want of funds. The cause appeals to no sympathy, latent or animated, with rebellion; nor does this appeal address itself for sympathy with the head of Washington College. Of Gen. LEE of the rebellion we shall only speak as a brave man, who, when he found that the cause he had espoused was a lost one, at Appomattox Court-house, behaved himself as a gentleman and a Christian. But of ROBERT E. LEE, the President of Washington College, there is much, very much, to be said in his praise. If this appeal were for sympathy for ROBERT E. LEE the basis would not be a narrow one. The appeal is not for any man, it is for education; man is mortal, institutions are immortal. This institute will live to educate its young men long after our heads are laid beneath the sods of the valley. The speaker then proceeded to advocate the support of educational institutions by popular aid in preference to any State support. This institution makes its appeal to men, he continued, who have once been foes. Our plea is to your generosity. I would like to know if the redemption provided for our fallen human race was sent only after it was asked for; not as I read my Bible; but redemption was sent to us in order to beget in us the repentance and faith necessary to our happiness. We must live together in this country, and we must live in friendliness. We want no Poland, for we are not prepared to pay the price of governing a Poland; we want no Hungary: we want no Irish thorn in our side; we want loving States. [Cheers.] Who shall offer the hand of friendship, the conqueror or the conquered? If we have ever been brave, it is for us to be generous. I trust our patriotism, our christianity, will teach us to extend the hand of brotherhood. Do you tell me that it will be spurned? Do not tell me so till you have reached it out; when we have held it out generously and kindly, and it is refused, then it will be time enough to withhold further generosity. But the friendly hand will not be spurned; kindliness is omnipotent. We are met to-night not as politicians; we are here as patriots, as scholars, as Christians. [Applause.] Let us trust in the Divine plan; let us work it.

ADDRESS OF MR. BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was the next speaker, and on being introduced was received with applause. "The war is over," said he. "The country is united, and the question now is, what shall we do with it? Shall the Union foment discord within itself? Is it a statesmanlike and Christian policy to introduce and to maintain repellant influences? And if no, may one not go to the very verge of imprudence in encouraging centripetal influences? We have been driving asunder fifty years, and maintaining influences that separated the South from the North. At last the explosion came; it came as the earthquake or the volcano, and the whole country was convulsed. Where now are these causes of disturbance? Gone, like the decayed matter that the husbandman turns up and buries with his plowshare. God has plowed up this nation as with a red-hot share, and it has turned things the other side up. Everything is new. Old things have passed away. We must therefore lay aside the prejudices of the olden time. The old trouble lay in a false political system. Now that this is removed, the North, the West, the whole country equally with the South, is benefited. The whole nation has been purged by the destruction of Slavery. Some men say to me, "don't you believe when prosperity comes again that the old States-rights doctrine will be revived by the South?" Not at all. The only vitality that doctrine ever had was derived from Slavery; it was Slavery that made it necessary, and now that Slavery is destroyed there is no need of it. And now the question comes up for this nation to answer, "What are you going to do with this great continent?" How few of us consider what a heritage we possess—how vast in extent, how great in resources, in capabilities, in opportunities for the human race—that there is nothing like it in the whole world. Some have said that our country is so vast that it will be impossible to hold it together under one Government, and there have been those who have already parceled it out into five different governments and nationalities. But while in old times mountains and bays and rivers were wont to divide peoples, here in America and in these days there are no mountains nor rivers nor bays so to speak. The Pacific rolls responsive to the Atlantic; New-York whispers hourly with San Francisco through the electric current. The only mountains here are the mountains of ignorance. These alone threaten us. If we are to have in our country barbarian hordes, besotted populations, we may well despair. There can be no national unity unless the people are intelligent and virtuous. If they are intelligent and religious, there will be no difficulty in maintaining national unity. In education lies the perpetuity of a nation; it is a national life insurance. I may, therefore, in the first place plead the cause of education as the cause of the whole country. There are no sectarian lines here. A man—every man—should be educated because he is a man. It is needed to get at his real manhood. I plead the cause of education, therefore, for the sake of the manhood of our people. Education is God's great mill where men are being ground up and come out fit to eat. This nation feeds on its citizens, and as the food is, so will be the growth and strength. Education is the indispensable condition of proper national progress, perpetuity and power. What we ask for to-night is not charity. We don't ask it because the South has been defeated, nor because it is a peace-offering, though it might well enough be put on those grounds. We ask it because we all need it. Every State needs that every other State shall be educated. We advocate it on the ground of national preservation. If the bow of a vessel goes down the stern will soon go after it. We are embarked, not in thirty different vessels, but in one craft, bound on the same voyage and destined to the same fate. You can't have that tongue of the country—Florida—ignorant, and not feel it clear down to Maine. We can't afford to have an ignorant State; we can't afford to have human swamps; we must drain and cultivate them. We have suffered from these swamps already, in the days of Slavery. I used to be an old war-horse on that subject, and I sometimes look up at the old sword and belt and wonder if I will ever need to use them again; the abolition of Slavery was so sudden that one wonders what next. [Applause.] A human swamp was too great a danger, one which the nation could not afford to permit to remain distributing its miasma with every gust of wind. You may say to your neighbor that is your swamp, but this is my miasma and you have no right to interfere with it, but such a conclusion would hardly be deemed wise—it would certainly not be neighborly. It was the duty, said the speaker, of every pulpit, of every praying Christian, to feel it a duty to endow institutions for education, and this College in particular. He was glad to recall the old historic days when our fathers thought together, and wrought together, and consulted together for the purpose of building up this great national structure, and why should not Virginia and the other States of the South remember the old days before the flood? If we were to go back five years we would find the forces of the two sections in antagonism. If we went back ten years we found them in the legislative hall debating over the great political basis of sectional contention. If we went back fifty years we found all the forces standing together, and the same fires warming the blood of Virginia and of Massachusetts. If there was one feeling that he had stronger than another, except his love of Christ, it was that which prompted him to be solicitous to see his country one. He appealed in behalf of that College because in doing this for Virginia they reached her sister States. All Virginia was sacred so long as it held the ashes of the father of his country. He would stand on Mount Vernon and say, "WASHINGTON sleeps here; let us adorn, and arrange, and beautify the place." He also pleaded for that College because Gen. LEE was its President. They might as well face the music. No one regretted the course which Gen. LEE had chosen in former days more than he (the speaker) did. He had been accustomed to think Gen. JOHNSTON the best soldier of the South, but he thought LEE might stand next, and while they had worked together in a bad cause, he did not know but if he had been born in Virginia, brought up am'd her institutions, educated in a Southern college, he might have been prompted to take a course just as bad or erratic as did LEE or JOHNSTON. He who would study Gettysburg most would find that but for a Divine Providence Gen. LEE would have stood in New-York or Philadelphia, and might have been dictating terms for the whole North, while we would have been conquered. How was it now? Gen. LEE stood there pleading for mental bread for his scholars. Whatever had been his error in war, now he had devoted himself to the sacred cause of education—to the elevation of his fellow-citizens and ours. In the war, every man who fought bravely was his fellow-citizen, and now, every man who gave himself for the recuperation of his country was his brother. But some might say, would not LEE pervert the minds of the students? He would say, no. Water might cease to run with the current. Human nature might cease to be what it had been in the past before Gen. LEE would fail to instil patriotic lessons and love of country in the minds of all his students. He said that the case he represented there was the best that could be presented for the South, and he asked their sympathy and coöperation not only as a peace-offering, but as an act of self-preservation. In the future the minds nurtured at the feet of Gen. LEE in that College would remember, with feelings of gratitude, reading the books and enjoying the privileges provided for them by their fellow-citizens a little further North.

Mr. BEECHER concluded amid applause, and the meeting then adjourned.

Fire in a Cotton Warehouse.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the four-story brick building No. 96 North Moore-street, occupied by SIMONS, HORTON & Co. as a cotton warehouse. The flames derived their origin from a lighted lamp that fell out of a lantern which was lowered by a workman between some cotton bales to examine the marks. The flames spread rapidly and extended to the cotton, creating so dense a volume of smoke that the employes beat a hasty retreat. The firemen found great difficulty in reaching the scene of the fire with their apparatus, owing to the snow, and they suffered terribly from the cold, but despite all these drawbacks the flames were extinguished after two hours' excessive labor. There were over 600 bales of cotton stored on the premises belonging to DEAN McGINNIS & Co., SCOTT, ZEREGA & Co., BLOSSOM & BRO., and WALTER T. MILLER, besides 100 bales owned by several firms, and recently received from the steamer *Champion*. The loss in the cotton is about $3,000, covered by individual owner's insurance. The building forms a part of the Browning estate, and is damaged to the extent of $1,500; insured for $8,000 in the Queen and Royal Companies. SIMONS, HORTON & Co. own the cotton stored in No. 98, and sustain a loss of $1,500; fully insured.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernia	March 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 7	New-York	London.
Napoleon III	March 7	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Santiago de Cuba	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 5	New-York	Havana.
Alabama	March 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets..... 5 54 | Moon sets.... 2 07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 05 | Gov. Island.. 2 55 | Hell Gate.... 4 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., James Hand.

Barks Fannie, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Field & Way; Amicus, Dolbelt, London, A. Wiley, (old. 28th;) Chilton, Hume, Savannah, G. G. Young & Co.

Brigs Birdie, (Br.,) Ferguson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, St. John, P. R., Miller & Houghton.

Schooners John, Fields, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Sarah Maria, Horton, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Julia P. Lloyd, Squires, Aspinwall, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 21, with passengers, mails, treasure and mdse. to F. R. Baby. Feb. 27, lat. 29 40, lon. 74 14, passed steamship Rising Star, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool Feb. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; was detained off Sandy Hook 36 hours with snow-storms. Feb. 28, lat. 41 39 N., lon. 69 W., exchanged night signals with a steamer, supposed to be one of Guion's line, bound E. March 1, lat. 40 45 N., lon. 71 36 W., exchanged signals with steamship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, Liverpool Feb. 12, Queenstown 16th, and Halifax 28th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales almost the entire passage.

Steamship Ashland, Norton, Charleston Feb. 28, with cotton to Wheeler & Linnard. March 1, at 4 P. M., passed steamship Gen. Grant, hence for New-Orleans, in lat. of Chincoteague.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans Feb. 22, and S. W. Pass 23d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage. Feb. 24, lat. 27, lon. 85 32 W., passed ship Lizzie Moses, from New-Orleans for Havre. 25th, lat. 25 26, lon. 84 54, passed a steamer flying Mallory's signal; same time, 3-masted schr. Marion.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lebby, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Soper, Georgetown, S. C.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Seabury, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 2—There have been no arrivals to-day. The wind is blowing a gale from the east, with a driving snow-storm.

The steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore, arrived last night, before the storm set in, and reports on Sunday, at 12 o'clock M., off Cape Page, saw the brig Sullivan, from Mobile for Boston; also, at 1 P. M., off Handkerchief Shoal, brig Gambia, from Galveston for Boston; at 2 P. M., off Pollock Rip, schr. J. S. Bragdon, from New-Orleans for Boston.

Two brigs, inward bound, were seen off Highland Light, Cape Cod, at 5 P. M.

The steamer commenced here about 3 o'clock this morning.

Arr. brig Gambia, for Galveston; schr. Gen. Connor, from Cienfuegos.

CHARLESTON, March 2—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York; brig Fortuna, from Cardenas.

Sld. schr. J. J. Spencer, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2—Arr. bark Conrad, from Mexillones, with nitrate of soda for orders.

Passed up for Baltimore—Bark Fille de l'Air, Grimsly; schrs. Eva, Odell; David Babcock, West Indies.

Sld. brig Manton, for Port Rico; John Westry, for Lisbon; schr. Edna Harwood, for Matanzas.

SAVANNAH, March 2—Arr. steamer Equator, from St. Thomas; ship Republic, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Star of the South, for New-York; schrs. Gipsey, for New-York; bark Economist, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, March 2—The schr. John L. Merrill, Capt. Wicks, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of corn and oats, went ashore during the storm to-day about three miles from Race Point, back of Cape Cod.

The schr. Nequassett, for Boston, with a cargo of flour and corn, went ashore at the same place.

The Underwriters' Agents at Provincetown have gone to their assistance.

The schr. Ada Herbert, from Gloucester for New-York, put into Holmes' Hole to-day. She slipped her chains while at anchor near Cross Rip, and ran for Holmes' Hole for shelter. Her Captain reported that the fleet which left Holmes' Hole on Sunday was at anchor on the shoals.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 12, schr. David Faust, Lord, Jacksonville, Fla.; 13th, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, New-York via coastwise; 16th, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York; 17th, bark Fannie, Hinkley, New-York; 18th, brig Ida M. Comery, Darrah, Philadelphia; 19th, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; 20th, schrs. George H. Rogers, Allen, Ringston, Jam.; 23d, steamship Fulton, Merry, New-York.

Sld. Feb. 14, brig Mattano, Jarvis, Trinidad de Cuba; 15th, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, coastwise; Nettie Currier, Currier, Cuba; brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 18th, schr. Martha Maria, Dean, Trinidad de Cuba; 20th, brig Hattie E. Daggett, Pensacola, Fla.; 21st, schr. David Faust, Lord, Cienfuegos, Cuba; bark Transit, Johnson, Trinidad de Cuba; 22d, schr. Oneida, Davis, Trinidad de Cuba; 23d, steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2—Evening.—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, of the Inman Line, which left New-York on the 22d ult., arrived at this port this evening, on the way to Liverpool.

THE FINEST DIAMONDS

FROM OLD & NEW MINES

JOHN 22 STREET UP STAIRS

IN ARTISTIC MOUNTINGS

EXTENSIVE SELECTION

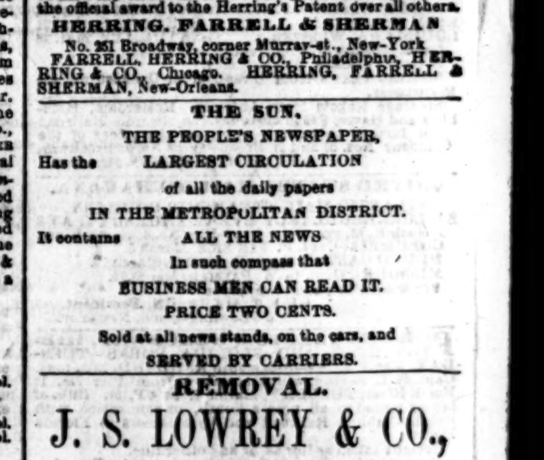
STARR & MARCUS

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR ... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR ... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ... PARIS.



AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD.)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 255, March 2, 1868.
31, 18, 21, 1, 28, 71, 75, 54, 67, 10, 13, 63.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 256, March 2, 1868.
32, 7, 10, 20, 42, 3, 57, 13, 51, 14, 4, 76, 40.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 263, March 2, 1868.
21, 49, 68, 27, 38, 13, 69, 51, 75, 64, 36, 76, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 264, March 2, 1868.
35, 72, 30, 57, 23, 26, 55, 2, 63, 67, 15, 47.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 18 [illegible]